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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXVI NO. 165 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA.

Grave Situation In Palestine

Indian Arrests In Moscow

Will British Govt. Take Steps To Protect Their Lives?

LONDON, July 11.

In the House of Commons during question time Mr. M. C. Govern asserted that a large number of Indians living in Moscow and Leningrad were arrested on charge of being Trotskyists and asked the Government to take steps to protect their lives and see that they have proper legal defence.

Mr. Butler said he was not aware of this but if Mr. M. C. Govern supplied particulars, he would ask the British Ambassador to enquire into it.—Reuter.

WITHDRAWAL OF FOREIGN VOLUNTEERS

Britain's Blue Book Specifies Ports

LONDON, July 11.

A blue book dealing with the British plan of withdrawal of foreign volunteers from Spain specifies the ports to which they may be withdrawn as London, Hamburg, Genoa, Marseilles and Lisbon.

The volunteers must be taken to the evacuation areas at the rate of at least of 2,000 per diem. Those brought to London must be nations repatriable to the United Kingdom, Eire, Belgium, Denmark and other Northern European countries.

At the date when the withdrawal of foreigners reach substantial proportions belligerent rights will be granted to both parties.

Apart from changes in ports of evacuation by the inclusion of London and Lisbon and exclusion of Southampton, the blue book follow the lines generally forecast last week.—Reuter's Special.

THREE BRITISH SHIPS BOMBED

MADRID: July 11.

Nationalist bombers, after a pause of a few days, resumed their raids on the Eastern Spanish ports. Three British ships were slightly damaged in a raid on Valencia and the Belgian Non-Intervention observer aboard one of them was wounded by a shrapnel.

The Nationalists' southward drive through Tortosa and Castellon towards Valencia was retarded by strong defences organised by General Miaja, the Supreme Commander of the Southern Republican Territory, along 4,500 feet in Espadan Sierra which runs parallel along the Teruel-Sagunto Road.—Reuter.

WITHDRAWAL OF FOREIGN NATIONALS.

SHANGHAI, July 11.

The Japanese have asked Foreign Consular authorities to withdraw their nationals from Hankow, Sinyang, Kiukiang, Kuling, Nanchang, Changsha, Chuchow, Yochow, in view of the forthcoming intensive air bombardment. Evacuation by British gunboats of all British nationals in Kiukiang to a point three miles up the river has begun.—Reuter.

Armed Rebels Raid Jewish Colony

Irish Guards Arrive At Lydda

Crowds Defy Police: Arab Shops Still Closed At Haifa

HAIFA, July 11.

Reports from the whole of Northern Palestine indicate that there has been a wave of unprecedented terrorism in that district.

SIX PEOPLE WERE KILLED AND OVER A DOZEN WOUNDED IN THE LAST 18 HOURS. A BRITISH OFFICER AND SOLDIER WERE WOUNDED IN ACTION WHEN A PATROL ENGAGED A LARGE GANG OF REBELS BETWEEN HAIFA AND NAZARETH.

A JEWISH SUPERNUMARY CONSTABLE WAS KILLED AND TWO OTHERS WOUNDED IN THE SAME ENGAGEMENT. THE FIRST BATTALION OF THE IRISH GUARDS HAS ARRIVED AT LYDDA FROM EGYPT.—REUTER.

TROOPS OCCUPY TULKARAM

Tense Situation Continues At Haifa

JERUSALEM, July 11.

The situation both at Haifa and Tulkaram is very tense as a result of yesterday's incidents. All Arab shops are still closed at Haifa where the streets are strongly guarded by the police and marines.

A Jew was stoned and seriously injured by an Arab crowd this morning in the Eastern Quarter of the town.

As a result of the shooting of an Arab Police Inspector at Tulkaram, 22-hour Curfew has been imposed and the troops have occupied the town.

Last night and early this morning, considerable wire-cutting was carried out throughout Northern Palestine and communication was impossible with Nazareth, Tiberias and other centres of the Galilee District.—Reuter.

ARAB CROWD DEFY POLICE

HAIFA, July 11.

Marines from battle cruiser "Repulse" charged and dispersed an Arab crowd who were stoning the police in the Eastern quarter of the City. Warning shots fired by the police in the air had failed to break up the crowd.—Reuter.

JEWISH COLONY RAIDED

JERUSALEM, July 11.

Armed rebels, believed to number 300, attacked the colony of Givatada to the south of Haifa. Three Jewish settlers were seriously injured.

British troops are going to their rescue.

The rebels cut off telephone wires prior to the attack.

JEWISH YOUTH SHOT DEAD

A Cable from Haifa states:—

A Jewish youth was shot dead in Tiberias while returning home from work.

One of the Jewish victims of the Bombing of a bus in Haifa last evening died of the injuries.—Reuter.

TENSION PERSISTS

Curfew Enforced In All Four Cities

LONDON, July 11.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Colonial Secretary, making a statement on the situation in Palestine in the House of Commons, said that the High Commissioner's latest message reported further incidents in Haifa and Jerusalem but no further incidents in Jaffa and Telaviv.

But the tension persisted and the Curfew was being enforced in all the four cities.

Mr. MacDonald was satisfied that the authorities were doing everything feasible to restore Law and Order.—Reuter.

SATYAMURTI ISSUES SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT ON BOSE'S 'ATTITUDE'

SIMLA, July 11.

Mr. S. Satyamurti, who arrived at Simla this morning, in a supplementary statement on the Congress President's observations regarding Federation, says:

"There are a few omissions and ambiguities which I should like to supply and make clear in this supplemental statement about my statement on Mr. S. C. Bose's attitude towards Congress and Federation. As I believe that corrections and omissions by themselves, if given here, would not be intelligible unless they are compared with the original text, I propose to give the last three paragraphs of the statement in the following redrafted form to make them complete and remove all ambiguities therein.

AMBIGUITIES REMOVED.

"If, however, owing to the pressure of public opinion on the British Government and Parliament to amend the Government of India Act by substituting Direct for Indirect election to the Federal Lower House by removing the power of the Purse, now vested in the Upper House, by repealing or radically amending the Second Schedule of the Act and, further, British Government also secure representation of States in Federal Legislature by election and effect other necessary improvements in the Act, I do not see why we should not have Federation for the time being."

"If the safeguards of the Viceroy go the way those of the Governors did, if the British undertaken to bear the cost of British troops in India or remove them altogether, if at least a portion of the Defence Expenditure is made subject to the vote of the House, if the British undertake to Indianise the whole of the Indian Defence forces in all arms and ranks within a period or not more than 25 years, if Indians placed in the same position as other self-governing Dominions in the matter of Foreign Affairs and if the Church is disestablished in India, I for one, will recommend to the Congress the acceptance of Federation as a transitional solution."

Premier Kher addressing the Councillors of the Pandharpur Municipality on Ashadi Ekadasi day when he was given a reception along with Dr. Gilder minister for Health (sittting to his left.)

LINLITHGOW'S LONDON PROGRAMME

Will Discuss Indian Issues With Zetland And Chamberlain

LONDON, July 11.

Reuter is authoritatively informed that Lord Linlithgow is spending a day or two in the country before returning to London for Government reception at the India Office on July 14.

It is anticipated that he will remain in London for a fortnight when important Indian issue will be discussed with Lord Zetland.

Accommodation at the India Office has been placed at the disposal of Lord Linlithgow.

Lord Linlithgow will also see Mr. Chamberlain and leave for Scotland in the beginning of August.—Reuter.

LONG PERIOD REST FOR RAJEN BABU

PATNA, July 11.

It is understood that Babu Rajendra Prasad, who has been medically advised to have complete rest for a long period and who is at present convalescing in Wardha, has resigned his office from the various bodies in Bihar, including the presidentship of the Provincial Congress Committee.—A. P.

KESHUB CHUNDERSEN BIRTH CENTENARY

LONDON, July 11.

"In India, to-day there is a conflict between ideals which were shifting" said Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addressing a meeting at Caxton Hall in celebration of the Centenary of the birth of Keshub Chundersen.

The ultimate conflict, he said, if one could call it a conflict, was a conflict in spirit between the modern and western scientific civilisation and the various ideologies and ideas of India's ancient past and culture, which was immemorial. He was sure India had a great capacity to absorb a great deal of the best of the modern world and absorb a great deal of its science. He believed, science was a good thing used in the right way. It would perhaps be given to India to bring about a synthesis between the modern old and rid science of the evil uses to which it was apt to be put and utilise it in a way to produce the best results for humanity.

Guardian Of Britain's Dominions!

Japan Will Be Great Accession Of Wealth, Says New Zealand Bishop

WELLINGTON, July 11.

Admission of Japanese to New Zealand and North Australia as a fresh, bloodless and altogether satisfactory means of defence is suggested by the Bishop of Waikato (Cherrington) in his charge to the Diocesan Synod. He alluded to Japan as a possible powerful enemy and questioned Britain's ability to guard the Dominions. The matter, he said, must be regarded from a Christian and not a political view-point and added that the immigration would mean a great accession of wealth to the lands which the Dominions cannot people.—Reuter.

JAIPUR RULER RETURNING

LONDON, July 11.

The Maharajah of Jaipur is returning to India to-morrow in connection with the Sikar troubles.—Reuter.

IMPARTIAL INQUIRY INTO SIKAR FIRING

"Negotiations are now being carried on between the Jaipur Durbar and the Rao Raja of Sikar, but what about the 2,50,000 people of Sikar who are not at all consulted in the matter," asked Mr. Mohomedbux Kagalia, a resident of Sikar, at a public meeting held at Hira Baug on Monday night. A large number of Muslims were present at the gathering. The speaker stressed the necessity of maintaining the unity which the two communities had so far commendably shown over the issue.

The meeting was organised by the All-India State Peoples' Conference and other State Subjects' Committees.

A resolution condemning the action of Jaipur authorities in allowing the situation in Sikar to deteriorate by their refusal to concede the reasonable demands of the Sikar people and in resorting to firing, arrests and other methods of violence to suppress the voice of the people was passed. The resolution further demanded an impartial public inquiry into the question of this firing.

"UNITE & ORGANISE"

Jawahar Sets Task For Indian Youths

Participate In Social Struggle After Attaining Political Freedom

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, JULY 11.

OVER 250 INDIAN STUDENTS GAVE A ROUSING RECEPTION TO PT. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU THIS AFTERNOON IN A WEST-END RESTAURANT.

MR. KARBEKAR, SECRETARY TO THE FEDERATION OF INDIAN STUDENTS' SOCIETIES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND DECLARED THAT PT. NEHRU WAS THE LEADER OF THE INDIAN YOUTH WHICH LOOKS TO HIM FOR GUIDANCE AND LIGHT.

MR. VYAS, TREASURER OF THE LONDON MAJLIS WHICH IS MAINLY RESPONSIBLE FOR ORGANISING THE RECEPTION DECLARED THAT AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY OF INDIAN STUDENTS IN BRITAIN WERE SOCIALISTS IN OUTLOOK. MR. VYAS CRITICISED THE LABOUR PARTY WHICH, HE SAID, BELIEVED IN DEMOCRACY AT HOME BUT IMPERIALISM ABROAD.

Mr. Satish Kalelkar, Editor the "Indian Students" presented amidst cheers a bound volume of four issues of his magazine. Doing so, he said "we won't give you a silver casket as it will remain, empty. We desire to give you a full measure service after our return in fighting British Imperialism and attaining our country's freedom.

GARLAND OF COLOURS.

An Indian girl student garlanded Pt. Nehru the flowers of which represented the colours of the Indian National Congress.

Pt. Nehru who looked very tired spoke briefly in Urdu. He asked his youthful audience always to remember that though there were distinguished leaders fighting battles in India they could not have achieved anything if the masses of people in their millions had not also struggled for their political and economic freedom. He asked them also to remember that the work in India would not be finished after the attainment of political freedom. All over the world and in India, social struggle has only recently begun and the Indian youth will have to take part in it.

"AMBASSADORS OF INDIA"

Referring to Indians in Britain Pt. Nehru said: "Every one of you must do more than what you are doing for your country if you want to claim as ambassadors of India. All of you must unite and unite at once. You must organise yourselves in one body in order that the dignity of India abroad might be maintained. It is against the dignity of all Indians, especially those Indians permanently settled in Britain that they cannot unite and work together."

LADY ASTOR AND SOCIALISM

What Happened At Lothian's Place

From Our Special Correspondent.

LONDON, July 11.

What happened at Lord Lothian's place during week-end? That is the question everybody here asking.

Pt. Nehru, Miss Harrison, Miss Indira, Sir Arthur Salter were reticent to discuss the subject. All of them say, "the week-end meeting is of a private and personal character. We have nothing to state."

However, I have following story obtained by me from a source which claims to know something of what took place. According to this source, Lady Astor monopolised the conversation wherein Lord Astor, General Ironside who belongs to the general staff of Lady Ironside and Mr. Tom Jones also took part.

A humorous part of the story is, Lady Astor made unpleasant remarks about Socialists and a very bad remark about Communists within the hearing of Pt. Nehru. When she realised that, she assured Pt. Nehru she did not mean Socialists of the type of Pt. Nehru who, in her opinion, was poles apart from the Socialists she had in view.

I am also told that Lady Ironside agreed with Lady Astor that General Franco should win in Spain.

JAWAHAR ON BOSE-SATYAMURTI CONTROVERSY

(From Our Special Correspondent)

LONDON, July 11.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose's statement declaring, that he would resign the presidentship of the Congress if the Congress majority accepted Federation, also Mr. Satyamurti's rejoinder to Mr. Bose were the subject of wide discussion in political circles here in view of Mr. Satyamurti's letter in to-day's "Manchester Guardian" suggesting the Congress to work federation if the amending of the act was passed by Parliament on the lines suggested in his letter. When asked for his comment on the subject, Pt. Nehru told me he had not the habit of conducting controversies with Congressmen. As such he had nothing to say on the subject.

STOP PRESS

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE

LONDON, July 11.

The House of Commons without Division adopted the motion of the Prime Minister agreeing to the recent report of the Committee of Privileges that a breach of Privilege was committed when Mr. Sandys member of the House of Commons was summoned by the Military Court of Inquiry to give evidence with regard to a matter which had arisen in connection with Mr. Sandys' parliamentary duties.—Reuter.

HAIFA, July 11.

Five bombs were thrown in the Eastern quarter of the City in the course of an hour and caused injuries to several Jewish factory hands and reduced the city to a state of turmoil. Busloads of Jews were also attacked with rifle-fire and one man was stabbed to death.

"Repulse"'s search lights are playing on the slopes of Mount Carmel helping the police and marines to track the gunmen.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 % on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

M. T. B. College, Surat—Applications with testimonials stating age, qualifications, experience and minimum salary are invited so as to reach the Principal on or before 20th July, 1938, for the post of a Physical Instructor. One with a degree or a diploma in Physical Training of a recognised institution preferred. The appointment will be up to 31st March, 1939, in the first instance. (8989)

Wanted a lady teacher M. A. in Mathematics, to teach Maths. to the senior classes of the Balika Vidyalaya Inter. College, Cawnpore. The applicant will have to join immediately. Apply with minimum salary acceptable (without free lodging) to the Manager. (9000)

Wanted—Educated ladies and young men on regular pay to push the sale of our Tennis rackets. Apply with anna stamp to M. Shannons and Co., Sialkot City. (10497)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS.

Be a Cartoonist at home. Earn Rs. 200 a month. Details from Raye Burns School, New Delhi. (10506)

MOTOR DRIVING TUITION

Motor Driving Taught Perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car. Charges moderate. Apply Box No. 10507, "Bombay Chronicle".

Motor driving taught. Expert tuition to test Standard on dual control cars by oldest Training School in India. Also Mechanism courses. Terms very moderate. Write for prospectus to French Motor Car Co., Ltd., New Queen's Road, Bombay. (8625)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted agents to sell silk sarees, etc. Pay Rs. 200/- monthly. Samples and particulars free. The National Trading Co., Ludhiana, A 27. (10406)

468. FRUITS & VEGETABLES

Advance Essential: Mangoes, Lichis and miscellaneous grafts and flower plants at cheapest cost. Graft catalogue free. Superintendent, Universal Nursery, Lalbagh, Darbhanga. (10501)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

RATE CIRCULARS.

A NEW RATE CIRCULAR viz., Local Rate Advice No. 7 of 1938, is being issued to-day. Particulars may be obtained from the Chief Traffic Manager, Bombay, or Stations. (9005)

JUHU LAND.

NOTICE OF AUCTION SALE.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
RAJARAM TUKARAM and Anr. .....Defendants.
O. S. No. 210 of 1927, Bombay.
HIGH COURT.

Under instructions of the Imperial Bank of India the Plaintiffs in the above suit and pursuant to a Consent Decree therein, dated 11th August, 1927, Messrs. GILBERT-LODGE & CO., will put up to

PUBLIC AUCTION

on Sunday, the 17th July, 1938, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the OPEN LAND having an AREA of 13,337 sq. yards APPROX.

For particulars and conditions of sale, apply to:—
Messrs. GILBERT-LODGE & CO., 17, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. (8990)

FOR SALE.

SEALED SEPARATE OFFERS are invited by the undersigned up to the 17th July 1938 for purchase of each of the following motor-cars which can be inspected at Cement Chawls at Andheri, Versova Road.

1 Saloon Buick No. X 41398. 7 Seaters.
1 Saloon Buick No. X 4627. 5 Seaters.
1 Saloon Opel No. T 7599. 4 Seaters.
1 Saloon Hillman No. W 9474. 5 Seaters.
1 General Motor Truck No. W. 3203.

B. K. DESAI,
Official Liquidator,
The Indian Cotton Co. Ltd.,
(in liquidation)
Maneckji Wadia Bldg.,
125, Esplanade Road,
Fort, BOMBAY.
9-7-38. 8999.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS ON PREFERENCE SHARES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PREFERENCE SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 21st July to 3rd August, 1938, both days inclusive, for the preparation of dividend warrants for the half-year ending 15th August, 1938.

Intimation as to change of address should be notified to the Company by shareholders themselves or their constituted attorneys immediately.

By Order of the Board,
R. D. KANGA,
Assistant Secretary,
The B. E. S. & T. Co., Ltd.
Bombay, 12th July, 1933. (9004)

G.I.P. RLY. TENDERS.

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites tenders for the supply of Oil Cans and Feeders during the period 16-8-1938 to 15-5-1939. Rate Contract. Tender form obtainable from the above office at Re. 1 per copy and Rs. 3 per set of drawings which amount will not be refunded. Payment by cheque, postal stamps and postal orders will not be accepted. Closing date is 29-7-1938 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) 8958.

Public Notices

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN COTTON EXCHANGE, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that there being no quorum at the meeting of the above Company fixed for 11th instant at 1 P.M. the same has been adjourned by the President to 30th instant at 11 A.M. at the Registered Office of the Company and such adjourned meeting will be held at 11 A.M. on 30th instant at the Registered Office of the Company.

Dated this 11th day of July, 1938.

ESVARLAL P. PATNI.
President of the Board of Directors and Managing Director. 9003.

NOTICE.

CUMBALLA HILL, PLOT NO. 1.

THE COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY hereby invites sealed tenders on approved forms for a 99 years' lease of Plot No. 1 at Cumballa Hill, admeasuring 4,926 square yards. The plot is available for the construction of one building of the bungalow type with not more than one ground and one upper floor. Each floor may be used as a self contained flat.

Tenderers should state their offers as ground rent at 5 per cent. of Rs. x per square yard per annum.

Tenders should be on approved forms of Agreement accompanied by deposits equivalent to two years' full ground rent and should reach the Collector, on or before 1 p.m. (S.T.) on 29th July, 1938. The Collector is not bound to accept the highest or any tender.

Approved forms of Agreement with the form of Lease and plan can be had at the office of the Collector in the Old Custom House on payment of Annas four per copy.

T. E. STREATFIELD,
Collector of Bombay.
Collector's Office,
Old Custom House, Fort,
Bombay, 4th July, 1938. 8935.

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY No. 616 of 1935.

Re: SHAIKH SABITALLI SHAIKH SAHADATALLI of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, formerly carrying on business at Grant Road, as a Hotel-keeper under the name of Anware-Mahomedi Hotel .....An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY Given that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 16th August, 1938, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 11th day of July, 1938.

S. J. RAHIMTOOLA,
Insolvency Registrar. 8998.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

George VI by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Succession Certificate in respect of certain securities debts belonging to RASIKLAL JAMNADAS DALAL, Share and Stock Broker .....Deceased.

RAMALAXMI, widow of Rasiklal Jamnadas Dalal, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Santa Cruz ..Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Succession Certificate.

Witness Sir PATRICK BLACKWELL, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 6th day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight and in the second year of our Reign.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

TAHIR ALI.

The 6th day of July, 1938.
PAYNE & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys. (8995)

Auction Sales

MENESSE & CO

AUCTION SALE OF 689 BALES COTTON BROACH FARM: BENGAL (KAITHAL: HISAR & HANSI): SAHARAN: GULABPURA: PUNJAB AMERICAN (4 F: 289 F: SAWGINNED) etc.

Messrs MENESSE & CO., will sell by public Auction on TUESDAY, the 12th July, 1938, at 2-15 p. m. (S. T.) at the Cotton Depot Sewree, near the Cotton Exchange room in Shed M 189 by order of the Insurance Offices concerned the above mentioned cotton slightly damaged by water salved from the fire that occurred to cotton of Messrs. Jumnadas Purbhoodas.

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

MENESSE & CO.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE on WEDNESDAY the 13th July, 1938, at 3 P.M. (S.T.) at the Sale Rooms of the undersigned, 123, Medows Street, Fort.

By order of the party concerned:—36 Cases Toilet and Washing Soap of various kinds by Godrejji Joshi.

At 3-30 P.M. (S.T.)

By order of Sha Jitta Amichand & Co., and on account and at the risk of Shiavax Byramji Tarapore:—3 Ekco, 1 Loeve and 1 Pye Radio, 1 Columbia and 1 H.M.V. Gramophone.

Full cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods removed immediately after the close of the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

GANDHI & Co.

Government Auctioneers.

SALE THIS DAY.

AUCTION SALE OF W. IRON SCRAP.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction this day Tuesday, the 12th July 1938 at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) by order of Messrs. Trambaklal Kasturchand at their Iron Jatha, Darukhana, Reay Road, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Faiz & Co., the defaulting Purchasers.

About 400 Tons W. Iron Scrap.

Terms:—25 p. c. Deposit.

GANDHI & CO.,

Second Week of Sound Success!
NEW THEATRES' SOCIAL
"ABHAGIN"
Starring:
MOLINA & PRITHVIRAJ, B.A.
THE MINERVA
Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.

SECOND Glorious Week
"PATH OF GLORY"
STARRING:
Bai SUNDERBAI, PRABHADEVI
PARASHAR, NAVIN YAGNIK.
"TANDAVANRITYA"
The Dance of Universal Dissolution
BY
SITARADEVI
Winner of the TAGORE MEDAL for the Dance Art & of the Gohar Gold Medal for Screen Performance
THE DANCE of SHIVA—
—The THIRD in the TRINITY!
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.

Propaganda Work In China

"A Man Of Peace In The Whirlwind Of War"

A correspondent recently returned from China has received the following letter from a Chinese teacher who is conducting propaganda work on behalf of the Chinese forces.

Since the exploding of the war with Japan I have been thrown into continual excitement. I was changed into another I, everything that had attracted my attention and interest was deprived of its colour and fragrance; nothing but the figure and sound of "Japan," "China," "war" could enter my eyes and ears. I was acutely sensible that the dagger of a rascal had been put to the awakening lion. Everyone—if he is a true son of China—was, no matter he be rich or poor, old or young, and I realised that there are now no other ways for every Chinese but Do or Die.

But when I examined what I could Do I was greatly disappointed, for I know nothing about and have not been trained in the art of war. It is true I began to love soldiers and guns which had been most detestable to me, and I painfully repented of my past negligence, but it was too late to learn. My physical strength could not be developed in a short time. Indeed a man of peace will find himself at a loss to know what to do if suddenly thrown into the whirlwind of war. In this condition I was terribly tormented. Many countrymen of mine have found out works suitable to them. The Japanese, as time went on, penetrated into the heart of China with their poison and daggers; but I could only sit in a dark room with no action at all, only with a thousand conflicting considerations

ROUSING THE COUNTRY.

This situation lasted for a month at the end of which I began to discover my way out—a work suitable for my capacity and taste—the work of a propagandist. I frequently said to myself; "I could do other work as well but only the work of a propagandist could I do most suitably and effectually." I was teaching English in a town called Fongsheng. Open the map of Kwangtung and you will see it in the western corner. I made use of all the rights of a teacher and led the students to penetrate into all the villages round the town of Fongshang, going on foot, climbing hundreds of mountains, passing hundreds of small villages, experiencing the taste of headache, tiredness, coldness, hotness, thirst and hunger, in order to fire the patriotic feeling of the honest villagers. Generally speaking, among ten Chinese two of them are citizens and eight of them are villagers; and we believe that as soon as all the peasants of China rise up, Japanese Imperialism will fall down and be dead, and that our victory does not lie in cities but in villages and mountains. Because, besides the reason that the Japanese could never occupy so many villages and mountains with such small numbers of soldiers, villages and mountains are places wonderfully ideal for the Chinese guerrilla, they are places where Japanese artillery and tanks could not execute their proper functions.

WARNING TO TRAITORS.

To return. I led thirty middle school students to give speeches to, to cry slogans among, to converse with, the peasants; especially to act before them, showing before their eyes the brutal cruelty of the Japanese; how the Japanese soldiers killed Chinese non-combatants, robbed Chinese properties, violated Chinese women, burned Chinese buildings; and showing the baseness and unavoidable fate of the Chinese traitors, how they sell their nation, take the robbers for their fathers, meet their unavoidable death from Chinese people or even from their foreign masters. We do not fear Japanese enemies but we fear Chinese traitors. One hundred Japanese enemies are not so terrible as one Chinese traitor. We all believe that if China should die she will be killed by the Chinese traitors—not directly by the Japanese, and that the Japanese cannot move a step without the help of the shameless traitors.

At the beginning of the resistant war, I must tell you my dear friend, with no secrecy, that the Chinese traitors who fought their fathers were as many as the hairs of a pig. This was indeed a dirty spot in the glorious history of our resistant war. But few of these are found now. For about all country children in China can now cry: "Kill all the Chinese traitors." Almost everyone, whether he or she is learned or ignorant, is a professor or a peasant, can sing the "March of the Chinese Volunteers." In a word almost everyone knows that "anybody is responsible for the rise and fall of his nation." Chinese people know their 'planes, battleships, tanks, and other military equipments are not so many and so forceful as Japan's; but they also know modern nations fight by three M's: Munitions, Money, and Men. So they try to stop the terror of the Japanese munitions by guerrilla tactics, to heighten the trouble of the Japanese money by long-drawn resistance, to develop the force of the spirit and make use of this. By these means the Chinese believe that the last victory will belong to us for "if we will, we shall." "if we wish, we can."

ALL ELSE FORGOTTEN.

In a word, dear friend, all minds, all money, all time of all the people in China are now poured, as water on the burning fire of China. You would be glad to see, if you were still in Canton, that the people's faces are full of hope and their steps are so brisk—the downcast eyes, the idle loitering, which you saw before, you will see no more. Everyone has something to do. As for myself I deem myself fortunate to have the opportunity to see the most glorious age that China has seen since her birth.

I read and write literature work no more. My unshaking wish to translate Shakespeare has been broken. Even the translation that I have made of "Don Quixote" has been turned into ash—under the Japanese fire in Shanghai. But I don't mind this for hundreds of thousands of lives have been lost and millions of dollars of property have been burned. Japanese planes have come to this place and let fall six bombs. This is not strange at all.—"Manchester Guardian."

CIVIC LABOUR PARTY FORMED

Committee Appointed To Draft Election Manifesto

A meeting of some labour and tenant workers was held yesterday afternoon in the Servants of India Society's Hall to consider the proposal to form a Bombay Municipal Labour Party. Mr. Indulal Yagnik was voted to the chair.

A letter received from Mr. S. H. Jhabwala M.L.A., expressing his entire sympathy with the move, wishing it all success and offering his services in the cause, was read at the meeting.

Dr. Bhoir, explaining the objects of the meeting stressed the necessity of forming a labour party to fight for the poor tenants against landlords and all vested interests in the Bombay Corporation.

Mr. Pradhan, Secretary of the Independent Labour Party, expressed the full sympathy of his party with the objects of the meeting. While it was not possible to merge his party, which operated as a political party in the whole of India in the new party, his party would co-operate in drafting a common programme and extend all help at the elections.

Mr. Anandarao Surma said that Bombay had probably about 2½ lakhs of voters in a total population of 12 lakhs. These voters belonged mostly to poor or lower middle classes and should undoubtedly succeed in electing candidates pledged to their service if their party work was pushed or diligently from now.

Mr. Mendhare moved the following resolutions:—

This meeting of the representatives of several labour tenants' and other organisations resolves to form the Bombay Municipal Labour Party with a view to the election of candidates pledged to the realisation of a programme formulated for the benefit of the poor people who form the overwhelming majority of the population of Bombay.

"This meeting further appoints a committee of the following persons with power to co-opt others, to draft a programme and a manifesto of the party in co-operation with the Independent Labour Party and other sympathetic labour and tenants' organisations and take further steps to propagate and fulfil the object of the party. Messrs. N. M. Joshi, S. H. Jhabwala, Indulal Yagnik, Dr. Bhair, Mende, Patel and Khasherao K. Sawant."

After it was seconded by Dr. Bhoir, the resolution was passed unanimously. A meeting of the Committee will be held at the same place at 2-30 p. m. on Sunday next, to draft the preliminary manifesto of the party and the meeting of the General Body will be held at 3-30 on same day.

Counterfeiter Sentenced At Sessions

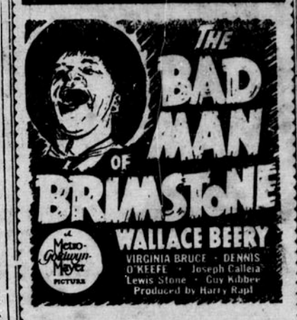
Mr. Justice Divatia at the High Court Sessions sentenced Duddan Hiddan, aged 52, to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment on the jury unanimously finding him guilty of being in possession of counterfeit coins and keeping instruments for counterfeiting coins.

The accused admitted three previous convictions.

The jury unanimously found the accused guilty on both charges, but recommended him for mercy in view of the helpless condition of his wife and children.

The accused came down to Bombay with his family from Hyderabad (Dn.) and put up in a "musafarkhana". He gave his luggage to a coolie and instructed him to take to a particular address at Mahim. The coolie, by mistake, went to Matunga and failing to find the place, gave the luggage in charge of the police who found in it instruments for counterfeiting coins. On the information given by the coolie, the police made enquiries at the "musafarkhana" and traced the accused at Mahim where they found counterfeit coins in his room.

METRO
DAILY AT 3-30 - 6-30 - 10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 81044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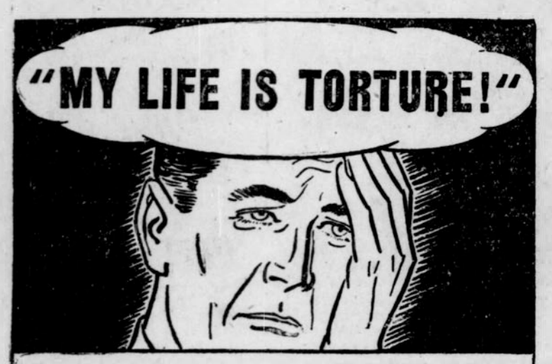

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What a familiar complaint! Indigestion, gastric pains and nausea, due to too much acid, make us martyrs to our stomachs.

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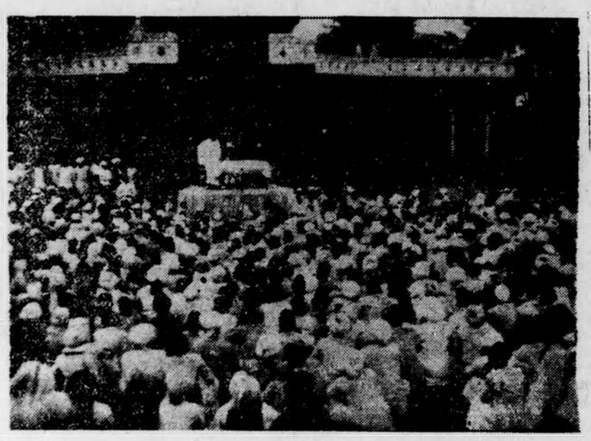

Mr. Shankarrao Deo addressing a meeting at Miraj explaining the settlement arrived at between the Raja Saheb of Miraj and the Laxmeshwar Committee.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I And .I Programmes

V U B 244 metres, 1,231 kc/s. Also 31.4 metres, 9,550 kc/s. for Transmission I and 61 metres, 4,905 kc/s. for Transmission II.

8.0 a.m. Indian music, instrumental music. 8-30 Bahars. 9-45 Basants. 11-30 Kash-ma-kash. 11-40 Sadiq Ali Akhtar.

12-0 noon Short story in Marathi by A. Kanekar.

12-15 p.m. Vinayak Rao Harshe 12-45 Spot the best. 12-55 Market rates announcements. 1-5 Operatic reminescences. 5-30 Violin solo. 5-40 Vinayakrao Harshe. 6-10 Melodies of Akhtaribai. 6-25 Ahalyabai. 7-0 To Bhumijan. 7-45 Commercial news. 8-0 Fortnight's events. talk in Gujrati by Kapila Khandwalla. 8-15 Sawai Gandharva. 9-0 News (Hindustani). 9-15 Three aspects of Bageshri. 9-30 News. 9-45 Sound advice talk by 'Airvoice'

Bombay I: Medium wave. 10-0 Sadiq Ali Akhtar. 10-10 Dhun of Bhumijan. 10-15 Ahalyabai. 10-25 Contrary to Convention. 10-30 Sawai Gandharv.

Bombay II: Short wave. 10-0 Dance music.

Delhi—I Programme

V U D 340 metres, 886 kc/s.

TRANSMISSION I

7-0 a.m. Ramayan Katha 7-15 S D. Batish. 8-10 Instrumental trio. 8-20 Melodies. 8-40 News in English. 8-50 In Hindustani.

TRANSMISSION II

12-0 noon Bhajnawali.

1-0 p.m. Gilbert and Sullivan favourites.

TRANSMISSION III

5-45 Saptarshi Bhajan. 5-50 Test commentary. 6-5 Geets and Ghazals. 6-30 For young listeners. 7-0 On wings of song. 7-30 For villagers only 8-0 Film music. 8-15 Juvenile delinquency. talk in Hindustani by Sham Lall. 8-30 Chughtai and his orchestra. 8-45 S. D Batish. 9-15 News weather in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Noels Jones (violin recital). 10-0 Mind and matter. talk by A. A Puri. 10-15 Russian programme (contd.). 10-50 News 10-55 Test commentary.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II

31.3 metres, 9,590 kc/s.—Programme as in Delhi I.

TRANSMISSION III

60 metres, 4,995 kc/s.

5-45 to 7-30 p.m Programme as in Delhi I. 7-30 Musical variety. 8-0 to 9-45 Programme as in Delhi I 9-45 Instrumental melodies by H. Husain. 10-0 to 10-15 Programme as in Delhi I. 10-15 Light music. 10-50 News. 10-55 Test commentary.

Delhi—III Programme

On Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays the programmes from Delhi II will be broadcast also on the following wavelengths:

Transmission I & II: 19.8 m. 15,160 kc/s.

Transmission III: 31.3 m. 9,590 kc/s.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370 m., 810 kc/s.

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time)

p.m.

12-36 Market Rates. 12-41 Latest records. Weather for Ocean. 1-36 Newcomer's Hour

p.m.

5-6 Children's Corner. 6-6 Amodini. 6-21 Better Orchestra. 6-31 Amodini. 6-46 Betar Orchestra. 6-56 Ramkrishna Misra. 7-26 Radharani. 7-51 The khasis talk in Bengali by J. K. Nag. 8-6 News, Weather (Bengali). 8-21 Abdul Razzaq Khan: Qawwali. 8-41 Radharani. 9-1 Commercial News. Weather Report. 9-6 News. 9-21 Organ Recital. 9-36 Industrial Prospects in India talk by Rai Bahadur B. M. Das. 9-51 Falstaff.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres, 1,500 kc/s.

p.m.

5-30 Announcements in Hindustani. 5-40 Bhagwat Geet. 5-55 Kishan Lal. 6-15 Qadir Bakhsh. 6-25 Zohra Jabeen. 6-45 Khyber Orchestra. 6-55 Kishan Lal. 7-15 Rang-o-bu. 7-25 Zohra Jabeen. 7-45 Book Readings. 8-0 Kishan Lal. 8-15 Hour with villagers. 9-15 News, Weather. In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Qadir Bakhsh. 10-5 Jam-i-Rangeen. 10-15 Listeners' Letters. 10-35 Zohra Jabeen.

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres, 1,086 kc/s.

p.m.

6-30 Nirmala Devi. 6-50 Vidya Seth. 7-5 Airvoice Orchestra: Barkha. 7-15 Hirabai. 7-30 For Countryside. 8-0 Religious Music 8-15 Vidya Seth. 8-30 Airvoice Orchestra. 8-40 Classical Music. 9-0 Nirmala Devi. 9-15 News. Weather. In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Vidya Seth. 10-0 Barbati. 10-10 Nirmala Devi. 10-25 A Dilruba Recital. 10-30 Classical Music. 10-45 Hirabai.

Lucknow Programme

VUW 293.5 metres, 1,022 kc/s

p.m.

6-30 Kumari Archana Lahiri. 6-55 Abdul Ghani. 7-20 Bibi Jan. 7-45 Indian Theatre. 8-0 Abdul Ghani. 8-25 Kumari Archana Lahiri. 8-50 Mushtaribai. 9-5 Lucknow Orchestra. News. Weather Report. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Society and Morals talk by D P. Mukerji. 10-0 Kumari Archana Lahiri. 10-20 Abdul Ghani. 10-40 Mushtaribai

Madras—I Programme

VUM 211 metres, 1,420 kc/s.

p.m.

5-30 Shrimati Rajamani Ammal. 6-30 AIR Carnatic Orchestra. 6-40 Shrimati Rajamani Ammal. 7-15 What a Life! Talk in Telugu by Sir P. Patro. 7-30 D. Sundararajan: Vocalist. 8-10 Musical Interlude. 8-20 Amateur Music. 8-30 D. Sundararajan. 9-15 News. Weather. 9-30 The Folklore of France talk by M. Salzani. 9-45 Josephine Ross: Pianoforte. 10-15 Orchestra and Chorus of the Hans Vaterland. Berlin.

Madras—II Programme

60.6 metres. 4.950 kc/s.

p.m.

5-30 to 6-0 Programme as in Madras I. 6-0 For Villager (Telugu). 6-30 For Villager (Tamil). 7-0 to 9-45 Programme as in Madras I. 9-45 D. Sundararajan: Vocalist.

B. B. C. Programme

GSJ 21.53 Mc/s (13.93 m.). GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m.). GSG 17.79 Mc/s. (16.86 m.).

GSG (to 9-30 p.m.) 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.).

GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.).

p.m.

7-30 Torquay Municipal Orchestra. 8-30 Hawaiian Islanders. 8-50 Dansant. 9-30 News. 9-50 Orchestral Music. 10.0 Test commentary. 10-10 Twilight Serenaders. 10-30 Pianoforte Recital. 10-55 Test commentary.

10-50 to 11-45 p.m. Arabic Programme.

AROUND THE COURTS

The desire of a motor cleaner to have a stolen joy-ride is alleged to have landed him in trouble, as the car crashed into a fence.

In asking for the remand of Abdul Karim Dadasaheb, the Mahabowri Police stated that the accused was in the employ of Mr. Gulam Rasool Haji Ismail. Early on Friday morning the accused took the car out of its garage in Masjid Street and started out on a joy ride with three friends. While driving along Cleveland Road, Worli, the car is stated to have crashed into the concrete fencing by the side of the road. The car was completely damaged, though the occupants escaped with minor injuries.

The accused was remanded to custody at the Girgaum Court on Monday.

Lin Foo was taken into custody by the Central Excise Staff, Sandhurst Bridge, in the early hours of Monday morning.

It is alleged that he was in possession of 61-1|2 tolas of illicit opium, valued at Rs. 153, as. 12.

Pending further investigations Lin Foo was enlarged on bail by the Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, Girgaum.

Kanji Mohomed Shroff, who was prosecuted on a charge of outraging the modesty of a woman, was acquitted by the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, to-day.

The prosecution alleged that Shroff got a nurse to his place on January 25, on false representations and addressed her in terms of endearment and otherwise attempted to outrage her modesty.

Evidence was led on behalf of the defence to show that the accused was suffering from facial paralysis and was in need of the assistance of a nurse.

The Magistrate holding that there was no direct evidence and that the complainant had exaggerated the story, ordered the accused to be acquitted.

Love Lane, Mazagaon, Bombay, was a scene of excitement on Saturday afternoon when two alleged dangerous characters who offered resistance to their arrest and were fleeing for liberty when they were chased by Sub-Inspector Solomon of the Byculla Police and eventually apprehended by him after they entered a house and hid themselves.

This was the story unfolded at the Court of Mr. R. Mathalone, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, Bombay, on Monday when Camila Dias and Felix Menezes stood charged with offences of alleged housebreaking and theft.

It was stated that there is an epidemic of housebreaking and theft cases in the Dadar area and these two suspects, whose 'modus operandi' is to reside in respectable quarters in one part of the city and carry on the alleged nefarious activities in another.

On Saturday afternoon they were seen in Love Lane loitering about in suspicious circumstances and when questioned of their whereabouts could not give a satisfactory reply.

Apprehending arrest they bolted with Sub-Inspector Solomon hot on their heels. Entering a house, Camila Dias hid himself behind a door on the first floor, while Felix Menezes is said to have shut himself in a water closet on the second floor of the same house. After some resistance, they were placed under arrest.

They were ordered to be released on bail of Rs. 100 (Rs. 50 cash), each, till July 27.

BOMBAY PILGRIMS TO PANDHARPUR FAIR

G. I. P. Rly Authorities Make Comfortable Arrangements

Pilgrims from all over India, visiting the greatest fair in the Presidency of Bombay, which is being held at Pandharpur to-day, will envy the exceptional lot of the Bomby pilgrims for the comfortable journey afforded to them on the occasion of the Ashadi Fair. In conjunction with the Barsi Light Railway, the G. I. P. Authorities to meet the public demand, organised two special trains for the pilgrims from Bombay City and Suburbs and the response of the public was very overwhelming. Over 1,100 pilgrims travelled by the second special which left Victoria Terminus on Wednesday, at 10-30. p. m.

No effort seemed to have been spared to look after the convenience and comfort of the passengers.

RANJI TROPHY

Alterations In Rules: Programme For Next M. C. C. Tour

The first meeting of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, after the election of Dr. P. Subbaroyan as President and Mr. K. S. Ranga Rao, as Honorary Secretary, will take place at the Brabourne Stadium, Bombay, on Sunday next.

The Honorary Secretary in his note accompanying the circular to Provincial Associations announcing the date and agenda of the meeting of the Board says "inter alia":—

"It is proposed that for the M. C. C tour next year the matches will be fixed with twenty associations. The tour will probably be from the middle of October to the middle of February.

FIVE TEST MATCHES SUGGESTED.

There will be three or five test matches, and if there are five, the Test matches will be the following:—

Bombay, Lahore, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

The following are the suggestions and alterations to be included in the rules for cricket championship of India:

Visiting Association should pay their own railway fares and may thus decide what class they travel. No allowances will be paid to any player either by the home Association or visiting association. The boarding and lodging expenses of the visiting team, conveyance (to and fro) from the ground and all other expenses in connection with the staging of the match such as enclosures, lunches, teas, drink, during hours of play, balls, etc., shall be the first charge on the gate receipts. Any surplus left over after meeting the expenses indicated above shall be utilised for meeting the train fare of the visiting association.

LOSS TO BE BORNE BY HOME ASSOCIATION.

If after paying all the expenses set out above in full, there is still left a further surplus then two-thirds of it to go to the home association and the remaining one-third to the visiting association. Any loss to be borne entirely by the home Association. Semi-finals to be arranged to suit competing associations in consultation with the President

The venue and dates for the final to be arranged as circumstances permit and not to be definitely booked for one particular city, before it is ascertained whether the province has any interest left in the competition or not, dates for matches prior to semi-final to be agreed by the Association and to be reported to the Board by June 13th. When once dates are fixed no alteration can be allowed and the team which defaults will be automatically scratched.

PROVISIONAL DRAW.

The following is the provisional draw:

EAST ZONE.

Central India v. Bihar.

Bengal and Assam v. Rajputana.

WEST ZONE.

Western India States v. Maharashtra.

Gujarat v. Bombay.

Nawanagar v. Baroda.

Sind, Bye.

NORTH ZONE.

Southern Punjab v. Army.

Delhi and District v. N. W. F. P. U. P., Bye.

Northern India Bye.

SOUTH ZONE.

Madras v. Mysore.

Hyderabad v. C. P. and Berar.

SEMI-FINALS.

(A) East vs. South. (B) North vs. West.

FINAL.

Winners of 'A' vs. Winners of 'B'.

Scope For Amateur Photographers In India

"India is very rich in its variety of colours and sceneries for any amateur with vision to record it," said Mr. Stanley Jepson, addressing a large gathering of B.E.A. members in the B.E.S. and T. Conference Room on Friday night.

Mr. V. R. Annaswami Rao, Secretary of the Association, presided.

Speaking about photography Mr. Jepson added that there is a false conception among the general public that good pictures can only be made by professionals. In reality, he added, it was amateurs with an ordinary box camera, who mostly produce striking photographs. It was not the camera, he opined, that counted in making a good picture, but the vision and skill of the person behind it.

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600 Per Cent. Up In Five Years In Bombay North

Legislation To Prevent Landlords' Exploitation And Building Houses By State Urged

GOVERNMENT MUST CONTROL RENTS, AND GOVERNMENT AND SEMI-GOVERNMENT BODIES MUST UNDERTAKE BUILDING OF HOUSES.

This is the opinion of the Bombay Tenants' Central Committee forwarded to the Rent Inquiry Committee.

The Committee points out cases where in the course of five years rent has been increased by 600 per cent. Even in Government Chawls the rent of tenements has gone up by 200 per cent.

The Bombay Tenants Central Committee may claim to voice the ideas and feelings of a large percentage of the tenant population of the City.

The Committee regrets that there is no one on the personnel of the Rent Enquiry Committee who may have been directly associated with the tenants and knowing the tenants' wants and needs in Bombay.

The subject of housing the working class in Bombay has engrossed principal attention of a large number of workers. And while they have all universally proclaimed that rents have increased considerably and an immediate reduction is necessary, they have also found themselves helpless as to the proper means and measures that they could adopt for such reduction.

Abnormal Increase

State control of rents has been much talked about and the Committee expects now that the present Government is national in its character, it will take one decisive step in the direction of State control. This fact will be corroborated by the following statement of abnormal increase in rents of shops in different localities as, for instance, at Dadar. This state of affairs is down-right robbery and is clear evidence of the fact that in absence of any State control the houseowners can and are exploiting the tenants without any restraint.

Shops at Dadar:—

Jairaj Bldg., D-Silva Road, Rent in 1932 Rs. 55 In 1938 Rs. 80;

Kanhere Building, D-Silva Road previous rent Rs. 75. present Rs. 140;

Kirtikar Wadi D-Silva Road, previous rent Rs. 40 present Rs. 55.

A. K. Irani, D-Silva Road. in 1933 Rs. 25; in 1934 Rs. 50 in 1936 Rs. 75, present rent Rs. 150;

Motibhuvan, D-Silva Road, in 1928, Rs. 15; in 1934. Rs. 50 in 1936 Rs. 75 present rent Rs. 75.

Abdulla Building Tulsi Pipe Road in 1930, Rent Rs. 55, present rent Rs. 150; Patil Terrace Tulsi Pipe Road former Rent Rs. 55, present rent Rs. 75.

The above cases are not specially selected but picked up at random. The increase is so abnormal that without proper State control this is not going to stop.

The Committee feels that a progressive measure should be adopted so that for any future Government it now will be difficult to go back on this.

The Committee draws your attention to the fact that the facts and figures submitted with the present memorandum are based upon first-hand information and experience. The man in the street to-day wants immediate reduction in rents. He feels less interested in facts and figures.

Life in Bombay and such other towns in the Presidency has become economically so complex that it has not been found possible by the Committee to elucidate exactly facts and figures which would be the last word on the present horrid conditions of rents prevailing in Bombay. The Committee does not want to emphasise here on the tyranny of the landlords, overcrowding, insanitary conditions, high rents, absence of legal protection to tenants which are facts too well-known to everybody.

25 To 50 P. C. Increase

The Committee reports as follows:—

Question:—(a and b) Tendency of rent since 1929 in the case of working class rents for private buildings has increased from 25 to 50 per cent. in spite of new buildings having been built in the intermittent period and that in the case of middle class housing accommodation has been much greater from 50 to 100 per cent. We know in some middle-class localities, particularly in the north of Bombay, rents in new buildings though reduced owe their reduction to the fact that they could not attract tenants at high rents and that the owners could afford to accept the artificially reduced rent because originally rents had been raised to that level. When the factor of prices is taken into consideration this rise is bound to appear much greater as, while the cost of all articles of life has comparatively increased, the capacity of earning has decreased.

In large Government and semi-Government buildings such as Chawls the rents do not appear palpably to have increased. In 1930, the common rent was Rs. 5/6- for old tenement and Rs. 8/- for new, i.e., the rise was 27 to 53 per cent. In 1932-33 in the case of the former, the rise went to Rs. 12/-, i.e., nearly 200 per cent. In 1936-37 rents appear to range for single room Rs. 6/8//0 and double Rs. 8. In 1938 the same have gone upto Rs. 10. and even more.

The percentage spent on rent by working classes in 1921-22 was 7 to 8. In 1933 it went upto 13 per cent. Those who are earning to-day on an average Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 have to spend 15 to 20 per cent by way of rent.

Question 2 (a) the Committee believes that percentage of net return on the capital invested so far as the housing of the working classes is concerned is comparatively greater than that accruing from the housing of middle class tenants. Taking, for instance, a working-class room single tenement varying in size from 6 x 8 to 10 x 10 feet, the monthly rent is from Rs. 6 to Rs. 10. It is to be remembered that these tenements are mere floor and walls without any residential amenities of human life. This works out at 2 annas a square foot while in the case of middle-class dwellings it will work out at three pice to I anna per square foot. The peculiarity of the whole situation again is that the higher you go in rent the lesser is the amount of rent ratio.

(b) The Committee does not believe in private ownership of house property and insists on State building houses and till that stage is evolved, one per cent more than the current bank rate is all that the landlord should get, is the opinion of the Committee.

Question No. 3:—Capitalists investing in house property get a fair return and therefore they invest in it in preference to other investments.

Legislation Necessary

Question No. 4 (a) The Committee is of opinion that legislation is necessary (b) The Committee favours (b) (ii) rather than (b) (i). (b) (iii) The Committee suggests Government and other public bodies should rapidly undertake housing schemes to provide standard buildings for residential purposes of the poor and middle classes.

Question No. 5. (a) Yes the standard of rate is very high and the Committee believes it is due to housing accommodation which has fallen short of necessary requirements particularly in working-class area.

(b) Increase in housing accommodation is likely to lower the level of rents but side by side there must be rent controlling legislation.

(c) Housing accommodation should be undertaken by Government and other public bodies and private ownership should be eliminated. If Government and public bodies were to undertake such buildings on a mass scale it will have great effect upon the present and future housing conditions in the towns of the Presidency.

Question No. 6:—The Working and middle classes are exploited by the landlords by instituting Hindu calendar to earn more rent. The Committee's view is that one calendar should be adopted and as we are at present under a foreign Government with foreign calendar imposed upon us we have helplessly to submit ourselves to it.

The Committee urges specially that a special machinery should be devised by the State to appreciate and assess the fixation of the rents in the case of old and the new buildings in the absence of which legislation the persecution of tenants by the landlords cannot be stopped.

Questionnaire Incomplete

Our Committee feels to call upon to submit to the Enquiry Committee that the questionnaire is not sufficiently exhaustive so as to elucidate other correlated consideration such as the hygienic conditions of the Residential quarters, landlords' tyranny in regard to compulsion of deposits, control of such ordinary necessaries of life as light and water, ejection of tenants without any cause whatsoever, etc. and therefore the Committee would like that a fuller and closer enquiry should be instituted, the results of which will explain the whole problem of rent in a more correct perspective without which the conclusions of the Enquiry Committee are bound to remain mere half measures.

Doctors and dentists agree that ANACIN relieves pain quickly. They prescribe it because it is safe and tested. For headache, toothache, neuralgic and rheumatic pains—as well as for the fever and discomfort resulting from colds—it is the modern product for modern people.

ANACIN

Is a scientific combination of several ingredients which, together, constitute the ideal formula for the prompt relief of pain, without affecting the heart or upsetting the stomach.

ANACIN contains quinine

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. RAILWAY

(ON FORCE FROM APRIL, 1938)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Fail (Nagpur	7 40	17 45
Calcutta Mail (Cheoki)	9 00	20 50
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr. H.M
Frontier Mail (Saturday. only for Homeward Passengers	8 40

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY

Mails, Express and Passenger trains.

Arrivals at Bombay Central.

	H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35
Delh. Expres.	6 0
Gujarat Mail	6 45
Kathiawar Mail	7 25
Frontier Mail.	8 15
The Flying Ranee (Mondays only) from Surat	*9 48
The Flying Ranee (Daily except Mondays) from Surat	10 58
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 0
Kathiawar Express	18 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesdays.

Departures from Bombay Central.

Kathiawar Express	8 45
Baroda Passenger	9 25
Ahmedabad Passenger	13 50
The Flying Ranee (Saturdays only) to Surat	15 10
The Flying Ranee (Daily except Saturdays) to Surat	18 5
Gujarat Mail	20 25
Frontier Mail	21 30
Kathiawar Mail	21 50
Delhi Express	22 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	22 25

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward passengers)	8 40

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

LONDON—BOMBAY (via Poona.)
Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.
Arrivals: Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, at 7-24 p.m.
Delivery: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday at 8 a.m. and Sunday at 12-30 p.m.

BOMBAY—LONDON (via Poona.)
Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.
Latest hour of posting for mails at G. P. O.:—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY—COLOMBO (via Poona).
Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly
Latest hour of posting for mails at G. P. O.: Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday at 7-15 a.m.

COLOMBO BOMBAY (via Poona.)
Delivery: Monday at 8 a.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday 6 p.m.

"B" WARD BY-ELECTION

Mr. Abdul Latif Bhaiji announces his candidature for the ensuing by-election to the Bombay Municipal Corporation from B Ward in the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. H. T. Noorani.

India's Position In The World Of Sport

A. F. S. Talyarkhan's Broadcast Talk From Bombay

Mr. A. F. S. Talyarkhan, who is a well-known authority on Indian sport, said in his broadcast talk on "India and Sport," from Bombay station on Sunday:—

It is often said that too much importance is attached to Sport. But, to-day, more than ever before, sporting attainment and a sporting spirit are both highly rated as national assets.

Apart from the actual pleasure and exercise that is derived from games, there is the inestimable value of national fitness that goes hand in hand with participation. And never before, perhaps, has the world laid so much stress on this aspect of the playing of games, as to-day. This is the Age of Olympics, and the hysteria of dictator has forced the slower moving democracies to join the race for physical perfection. At these great Olympic festivals, the victory of an individual is a triumph for his country and often for his race, and more and more is supremacy in games being looked upon as proof of national vitality—if not superiority. There is nothing very original in this outlook; we are only reverting to the mentality of the past. But apart from all this, there is in the playing, in the winning, in the losing of games, something that gives more pleasure and excitement than in any other branch of human activity. I feel, therefore, that it is worth our while to study the question of Sport in relation to this country, and what I will endeavour to do in this series of talks, of which you will allow me to call to-day's the introduction, will be to examine the various aspects of our sporting activities. I do not intend to refer to the past, unless this is necessary. I am more concerned with the future, as all sportsmen must be. And I feel that we can make sure of that by carefully scrutinizing the present.

SERIOUS HANDICAPS

In spite of many serious handicaps we have, in certain spheres, made our presence felt. We have the eye, the wrist, the nimbleness of foot, the wind—those things that are essential to great success. We have already contributed something to the Polo and the Hockey and the Wrestling of the world. Taken as a whole, we are as yet—happily—untouched by the rigours of everyday life as lived in the West. We have natural physical and other resources, we like games, we are yet in our sporting infancy. That is why I feel that it is up to us to carefully study the present position. Not only will this help us to improve our sport, but it will make it impossible for unfortunate incidents to arise, the sort of incidents that have of late so marred our good name. There are obstacles that can easily be brushed aside and there are certain tendencies, slowly but surely creeping in upon us, that must be completely eradicated. I do not want you to think that I have a cure or specific for our many ills. But there seems to be such a conspiracy of silence about the causes of our sporting troubles, that I feel that the only way to get at the bottom of it all is to start from the very bottom. I intend to touch upon schools and colleges, clubs and institutions, diet and discipline, players and spectators, and thus attempt to draw a picture for you that will give some idea of the manner in which we are tackling Sport. There is no doubt that there must be a complete change in our methods. In fact, method is just what we lack. If we put our house in order we shall very soon be challenging the rest of the world at most games. But this is not for the sole purpose of breeding a nation of champions. If we strive for perfection along the right lines we shall have done many other things that will be of lasting benefit.

SELF-RESPECT AND TEAM-WORK

There is character and self-respect, team-work and discipline. There is—above all—sportsmanship. And I am not merely philosophising when I point out that it is these qualities that you are admiring—unconsciously perhaps—when you applaud a good sporting performance. Behind every boundary stroke, behind every gallant piece of goal keeping, behind every daring volley, there is one or more of these attributes. Although muscle does count a good deal, and although much of sport has been commercialised, it is still the way you win or lose that counts. After all, it is more pleasing to win than to lose and with all the facilities that we have only to harness, we should be winning more often than losing.

We are very backward at Tennis. Our Athletics are far behind those of other countries. At Football we seem to have got this far and no further. We do not take kindly to Rugger. We fancy ourselves at Table-Tennis and Badminton. Squash we leave more or less to the professional. We have very few Boxers and our Wrestling seems to be on the decline. The standard of our Cricket is fairly high, but other considerations are mitigating against success. There is no guidance, no coaching worth the name, a great lack of playing fields. No attention is paid to diet and equipment is a joke. Clarke Gable is almost a greater favourite with our youth than Duleepsinhji. Our gates are not always what they should be, the control of games is sometimes deplorable. Second rate competitions often interfere with important trials. Players are dissatisfied with selectors and selectors are dissatisfied with the public. It looks, at times, as if the whole thing is in a hopeless mess. To a great extent it is, but I prefer to look on the bright side. After all, we have produced a Dhyan Chand—a Pinto. The world has thrilled to the brilliance of our Polo stars and people still speak with reverence of our Gama. Ranji and Duleep and Nayudu have put India on the cricket map. Now for the rest.

AN APPEAL

But there is one thing more that I would like to say. You can call it an appeal if you like. There is only one way of improving Sport in India, and that is for every man to become a patron of sport. It means putting your hand into your pocket for sport, it means holding the reins in your hands. You cannot expect talent to train on starvation. You cannot expect genius to produce a pair of tennis shoes from the gutter. To help Indian Sport, you must help India's sportmen. Start with the youngsters. We can raise our prestige more by our sporting performances than by anything else. I say, and I do so deliberately, that an India that shines at Wimbledon, an India that can hold its own with the rest of the world at football, at boxing, at athletics, an India that is on top of the cricket world, this will be an India right in front of the world. Remember that sporting attainments command international respect. But do not also forget that there is nothing more satisfying, nothing more exciting, nothing more utterly marvellous than a game well played.

TARIFF BOARD AT SURAT

(From Our Correspondent)

SURAT, July 11.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtulla, President Tariff Board arrived this morning with Messrs. N. J. Rautan and N. N. Anklesaria. Members of the Tarif Board and were cordially received at the station by Sardar Shaheriar Modi, a well-known citizen of the Davar family and Hon. First Class Magistrate.

The Tariff Board examined the silk cloth manufacturers' representatives.

Sardar Modi gave them a dinner party.

RULER OF YEMEN ILL

(From Our Correspondent)

CAIRO, (By Air Mail).

Information has been received here from Sana, the capital of Yemen, that Imam Yehiya, the Ruler of Yemen fell suddenly ill His condition is serious.

The Foreign Minister has wired to Saiful Eslam Al Housain, who is now in Tokyo in an official visit to Japan to inaugurate a new mosque open there since May last asking him to call back immediately for home.

A report is published in a daily here stating that the Government of Afghanistan have refused an invitation sent by the Zionist Till Eviv Society. The invitation was sent to the Government requesting to be attended an exhibition to be held in the city Till Evive next winter by the Zionist of Palestine Sports Association.

TIME DOES NOT FLY— where blending is concerned. Each different grade of Virginia leaf must fulfil its allotted span of summers, slowly maturing stored in cask. Time is essential to perfect blending .... Time is one of the secrets of Capstan.

Better buy CAPSTAN they're blended better

CAP|143

70 YEARS SUCCESS PROVES THE EFFICACY OF Dr. W. C. ROY, L.M.S.'s SPECIFIC

Mental shocks, diseases and all neurotic disorders require not merely a sedative treatment, as is often recommended, but a curative treatment. After a careful research, extending over a period of 70 years, Dr. Roy has brought out a remedy for insanity. The most inveterate cases of insanity have been remedied by a course of Dr. Roy's Pills.

OBTAINABLE AT LEADING CHEMISTS.

ROY PILLS FOR MENTAL DISEASES

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167-3, Cornwallis Street. · · CALCUTTA.

TESTIMONIALS.

Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore writes:—"I have been acquainted with Dr. W. C. Roy's specific for insanity for a long time past and have known it to be efficacious."

"I personally know of two cases cured by it."—writes (Sir) Ramesh Chandra Mitter, Kt., Offg Chief Justice, Bengal.

KNEE STIFF AS A POKER

Middle-aged Man Who Could Hardly Walk

TAKES KRUSCHEN—AND DOES 14 MILES A DAY

He thought he had injured his knee in some way and that it needed massage and treatment, but he got no relief. The truth was that he was suffering from uric acid in the joint. Now he tells how Kruschen Salts have made him walk as well as ever, although he is already middle-aged:—

"A few years ago I developed a very sore knee joint and it stiffened up. I had treatment for about 3 months. I could hardly walk, it was so sore and painful. I also had it X-rayed but there appeared to be nothing wrong with the knee. I heard of Kruschen Salts so I got a bottle. After I had taken a portion of the bottle the stiffness left me, so I now take Kruschen every morning, and can walk 12 or 14 miles a day. I am middle-aged."—A. M.

Kruschen Salts clear your blood of the mischievous uric acid which settles in your joints and muscles, causing them to swell, grow stiff and unbearably painful. And when poisonous uric acid goes, there is no doubt about these old rheumatic aches going, too! The most stubborn cases of rheumatism have shown astonishingly quick improvement with this Kruschen treatment.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

EROS

India's Finest Theatre
DAILY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

THE CHEERS THAT HAILED THE WORLD'S GREATEST FLIGHT RING AGAIN TO ACCLAIM AVIATION'S GREATEST DRAMA

"CHINA CLIPPER"

with

PAT O'BRIEN
ROSS ALEXANDER
BEVERLY ROBERTS
HUMPHREY BOGART
MARIE WILSON

A First NATIONAL Picture
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—MATINEE SHOWS:
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CAPITOL

Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

REGAL

Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

For the Scandalaugh of your life!

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL

ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Sud 15, 1995
Muslim: Jamad-ul-Avval 13, 1357
Parsi: Behman 10, 1307
Hightide: 12-21
Lowtide: 5-55, 18-53
Sunrise: 6h 8m.
Sunset: 7h 20m.
Municipal Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Wednesday, July 13.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

BAND AT POONA BUND GARDEN

By kind permission of His Excellency the Governor the Band will play at Bund Garden, Poona, on Wednesday, (13th instant) from 6 to 7-30 p.m., weather permitting.

SRI VYASA PUJA AT COURTALLAM—TENKASI

His Holiness Sri Sivachithanantha Saraswati Swamigal, well-known as Sri Mouna Swamigal, will celebrate Sri Vyasa Puja, to-day (Tuesday) at Sri Dattatreya Mutt Courtallam.

OVERSEAS INDIAN STUDENTS' UNION

An Overseas Indian Students' Union has been formed. All Overseas Students interested can apply for particulars to the Secretary, J. K. Shah, Sydenham College Hostel, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

MUNICIPAL BY-ELECTION

Mr. Abdul Latif Bhaiji writes to say that he intends to stand as a candidate for the ensuing by-election to the Bombay Municipal Corporation from B Ward in the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. H. T. Noorani.

S. T. C. LECTURERS.

A course of Lectures for the benefit of candidates preparing for the S.T.C. Examination will be given in the Demonstration Hall of the Secondary Training College at 6 p.m. (S.T.) on Tuesdays and Fridays, commencing today (Tuesday).

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Profs. Pandit and Daruvala will meet their students in Plato's Republic and Modern English Literature respectively in the South-Wing University Building and Khalsa College today at 6-30 p.m. and 7 p.m. Mr. Balkrishnarao will meet his students today in Hindustani in the South-Wing University Building at 6-30 p.m.

WESTERN INDIA HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Western India Homoeopathic Medical Association, a cordial reception and warm sendoff was accorded on 10-7-38 to Dr. R. R. Thakar of Dadar, a well-known Hohoeopath of Bombay, who is expected to sail very shortly to represent India at the forthcoming 13th session of the International Homoeopathic Medical League, to be held at Nice (France) in the next month, when many prominent Homoeopaths of the city were present to grace the occasion.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The outward P and O mail steamer 'Mooltan' with the mails from London of 30th ultimo arrived at Aden at 11 a.m. on the 10th instant and left there at 2 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 9 p.m. on Thursday the 14th current.

She sails from Ballard Pier for Australia at 9 a.m. on Friday the 15th current.

The O S K steamer 'Yeifuku Maru' left Colombo on July 9 and is due to arrive in Bombay on July 13.

The N Y K steamer 'Hakozaki Maru' left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on the 8th July, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 31st July.

Steamer Clan Macnaughton left Liverpool on the evening of Friday, July 8th.

Clan Line steamer Clan Macinnes arrived London on 9th morning.

PLEA FOR BOYCOTT OF JAPANESE GOODS.

Sjt. S. B. Mahadeshwar has given notices to move the following resolutions in the ensuing B.P.C.C. meeting.

"This committee decides that, in order to effectively voice, our protest against Japanese aggression on peaceful China a complete boycott of Japanese goods should be organised in the City; to this end shop-owners and merchants trading with Japan, and the dock workers be approached through their organisations.

"The B.P.C.C. appeals to the Congress Ministry to give every facility to this boycott movement.

"The B.P.C.C. appoints a Committee of the following members with power to co-opt to organise and further this boycott movement:

Sjt. Nagindas T. Master.
Sjt. Bhawanji A. Khimji.
Sjt. S. B. Mahadeshwar.
Sjt. Soonderdas Morarji.
Sjt. Kashiprasad Sinh.
Sjt. M. R. Masani.

"This Committee requests the Congress Ministry to select the City of Bombay (especially the labour area) for the next experiment in complete prohibition, and promises its whole hearted co-operation and support."

"This Committee draws the attention of the Bombay Congress Ministry to the appointment in U.P. of a Bribery and Corruption Inquiry Committee with non-officials as members and to the significant work it is doing; it requests the Bombay Ministry to appoint a similar committee in this presidency."

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"Housemaster" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Fools for Scandal" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"We Three" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Think Fast, Mr. Moto" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"China Clipper" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"The Bad man of Brimstone" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Snow White" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Abhagin" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Path of Glory" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Men Betray Women" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PLAZA—"Kunku" Time as usual.
BROADWAY—"His Lordship" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"The Adventures of Marco Polo" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Umaji Naik" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES

Registered and unregistered correspondence for Colombo and Australia per s.s. 'Mooltan' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Thursday the 14th instant.

Superscribed registered and unregistered correspondence other than letters and postcards for South Africa and all correspondence for Laurenzo Marques per s.s. 'Congella' via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Thursday the 14th instant.

Registered and unregistered correspondence other than letters and postcards for Straits Settlements and all correspondence for Hongkong and Shanghai via Negapatam will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Thursday the 14th instant.

BOMBAY PATIDAR SAMAJ.

A meeting of Shri Bombay Patidar Samaj was held on Sunday the 10th July 1938 at Hirabaug at 5 p.m. The following resolution moved from the Chair was passed all standing.

"This Meeting of Shri Bombay Patidar Samaj has learnt with great regret the sad and untimely demise of Sjt. Pransukhbhai Mafatlal Gagalbhai at Nadiad. The Late Sjt. Pransukhbhai was a prominent industrials and a Director of many Concerns, a philanthropic and charitable gentleman and a leading member of the Patidar community and one of the Trustees of Jamnabai trust fund.

This meeting sends its heart-felt condolence to Sjt. Mafatlal Gagalbhai the widow and the family of the deceased in their said bereavement."

ADVOCATE GENERAL AT MATUNGA FOUNDLING HOME.

The Advocate General to the Government of Bombay, Sjt. Motilal Setalvad visited the Foundling Home conducted by the Din Daya Sangh at Matunga on Saturday last when he was shown round the institution by Sjt. Jinabhai Joshi, M.L.A., Mr. N. V. Desai and Dr. Naik, the Hon. Secretary. The Advocate General was pleased with the efficient and economic management of the Institution and the cleanliness preserved.

The Home has at present 40 children as its inmates with a staff of a matron, 3 nurses and 14 aiyahs. The Home is growing and needs great financial help. Sjt. Setalvad considered it to be a great humanitarian effort and deserved in his opinion all possible help and encouragement from the rich and the charitably minded people of the city and outside.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS LAW LIBRARIES' ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Police Court Bar Libraries Esplanade, Mazagon, Girgaum and Dadar was held at the Esplanade Police Court Bar Room under the Presidentship of D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Esq., Bar-at-Law and Chief Presidency Magistrate on Saturday the 9th July 1938 at 3 p.m. Mr. Jangalwalla, Jt. Hon. Secretary, welcomed the new Presidency. Mr. M. M. Kotasthane, B.A., LL.B, Hon. Joint Secretary and Treasurer, Esplanade Police Court Law Library then read the minutes of the year's annual meeting which were duly signed by the President.

Then Report for the year 1937 about receipt and disbursement was read over and after some discussion the same was approved and passed unanimously.

Then general discussion followed and then after hearty vote of thanks to the Chair the meeting dispersed.

Mr. Mukand Manilal Thakore, B. A. LL. B. who has been appointed Principal of the Law College Ahmedabad.

DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALIST THOUGHTS

Study Circle In Suburbs

The suburban Congress Socialist Party have decided to start a study circle which will be initiated by Mr. M. R. Masani with a series of five discourses on "The development of Socialist Thought" as under.

It is arranged to commience the series on Saturday the 16th instant at 9-0 p.m. and thereafter on every Saturday night at Mr. N. B. Oza's residence Ghia's Bungalow, Lajpatrai Road, Ville Parle, (west). The suburban residents who are interested in the subject are requested to attend.

I Upto Karl Marx.
II Marx and Engel.
III Upto the great War.
IV From after the great War upto the present day.
V The development of Socialist thought in India.

Development Department Sweepers To Down Tools

A strike notice by 159 sweepers of the Development Dept. Chawls at Worli, Naigaum, DeLisle Road, and Sewri was served on Saturday, the 9th instant, on the Manager, of the Development Dept. Chawls:—

On the 27th December, 1937 last the President of our Union, Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, Communicated our following demands in all "fourteen in number" to the Hon'ble Mr. Nurie, Minister for Public Works, to the Government of Bombay.

(1) We should get same scale of wages as paid to Halal-khors of the Bombay Corporation.

(2) The same rate of rent as deducted by the Bombay Corporation should be taken from us for housing accommodation.

(3) The members of the same family are forced to take up as many rooms, as there are earning members in the family. This practice should be stopped.

(4) We should get casual leave, holidays, Sundays, etc., as is the practice of the Bombay Corporation.

(5) Provision for Provident Fund, Gratuity and Maternity benefit.

(6) Attendance should be the same as in the case of the Bombay Corporation.

(7) Uniforms and Blankets in the rainy season should be supplied at the cost of the Government.

(8) Seperate man should be engaged to remove dirt caused by animals and children outside the Chawls.

(9) We should not be asked to vacate rooms when on leave.

(10) Women back from Maternity leave should be immediately re-instated.

(11) We should not be asked to do coolies' work to remove tenants, luggage, etc.

(12) The pay-day should be within the first week of every month.

(13) We should be under the control of their Mukadams and Inspectors. The Mukadams should be promoted from amongst the sweepers.

(14) We should be given receipts for the rents paid by us for our rooms.

The notice further says that in spite of several reminders during the last six months nothing was done and so the Union was forced to give this notice.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

The occasional showers of rain made the Suburban Clubs the cancell their cricket fixtures and out-door activities were completely suspended.

Most of our sea-side resorts and parks were completely deserted.

BANDRA FUNCTION.

The G. I. P. Railway Institute's change of premises has secured for it an increase in membership. This Institute holds two social functions monthly which are open to members and their friends.

On Saturday, the Institute held a whist drive which was followed by a dance. The whist drive proved to be a very enjoyable affair and was contested by over 15 tables. The prizes for this were won by Miss. Ward and Mr. R. F. Primento. After whist, dancing commenced to the strains of a radio-gram which wound up at about 1-30 a.m.

BODY FLOATING IN TANK.

In the early hours of Saturday morning the Bandra Police were informed that a body of a woman was seen floating in a tank behind the junction of Waterfield Road and Turner Road.

The body was removed by the police which was later identified to be that of Mrs. Lizzie Conceciao of Palli Village by her husband who informed the police that Mrs. Conceciao was a bit mentally deranged for the last five years. She went to bed as usual but was found missing in the morning.

The Bandra Police suspecting no foul play gave the body in possession of the husband. Mrs. Conceciao was buried the same evening in St. Andrews Church.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

The introduction of compulsary physical instruction in schools and colleges, full details of which were recently published, is widely acclaimed.

The Safety First Association of India is inaugurating a new movement for introduction in schools on the lines of the Scout and Guide Movement. The purpose of the movement, as explained by the organisers, is twofold:—

(a) To teach boys and girls to value and conserve human life through the prevention of accidents.

(b) To teach them to avoid dangerous practices which might imperil themselves or others.

This idea, I am told, has been welcomed by Inspectors and Principals of several schools.

Low-Lying Areas In City Flooded

BOMBAY, Monday.

Since yesterday evening, the city and suburbs have been having a continuous downpour of rain. The atmosphere is very cool. Hitherto, though it has been raining for the last one month and more, the weather has been more or less sultry but last night and today warm clothing has become a necessity—to those who possess it.

Since the morning the City has had more than an inch of rainfall and as usual all the low-lying areas were flooded. The rainfall is now 9.21 inches above the normal.

The following are the figures:—

24 hours ending 8 A. M.		Since June 1.
Colaba	0.39 in.	37.70 in.
Fort	.76 in.	34.83 in.
Byculla	.88 in.	37.01 in.
Matunga	.29 in.	36.94 in.

The maximum temperature recorded was 81.7 degrees four degrees below normal; the minimum recorded was 75.3 degrees, one degree below normal.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER REPORT

POONA, July 11.

A shallow depression lay over Bengal yesterday and over Bihar this morning. Monsoon has been vigorous in Gujarat and Central Provinces, strong in North Deccan, West Central India and Bengal and fairly active in the rest of Northeast India, the United Provinces, East Rajputana, the Konkan and South Deccan. There has also been scattered showers along and near the Western Himalayas in Malabar, and North Madras Coast. Day temperatures are appreciably below normal in the Central Provinces and North Deccan.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Baroda five inches; Cherrapunji, Jubbulpore, Nagpur, Pendra, Raipur, Rajkot and Mahableshwar four; Pachmarhi, Surat, Bhavnagar and Khandala three; Chittagong, Narayaganj, Jessore, Burdwan and Seoni two; Coxs Bazar, Gauhati, Jhansi, Jagdalpur and Dwarka one and a half; Bogra, Darjeeling, Udaipur, Chanda and Belgaum one inch.

Forecast:—(Until the evening of July 12). Monsoon will be vigorous in Gujarat, Central Provinces and East United Provinces and fairly strong in Konkan, Deccan, Central India, East Rajputana and the whole of the Northeast India, scattered showers are expected in Madras Presidency and along and near the Western Himalayas.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally heavy rain is likely to continue in Gujarat and Central Provinces and will extend to East United Provinces and Bihar during the next fortnight hours.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

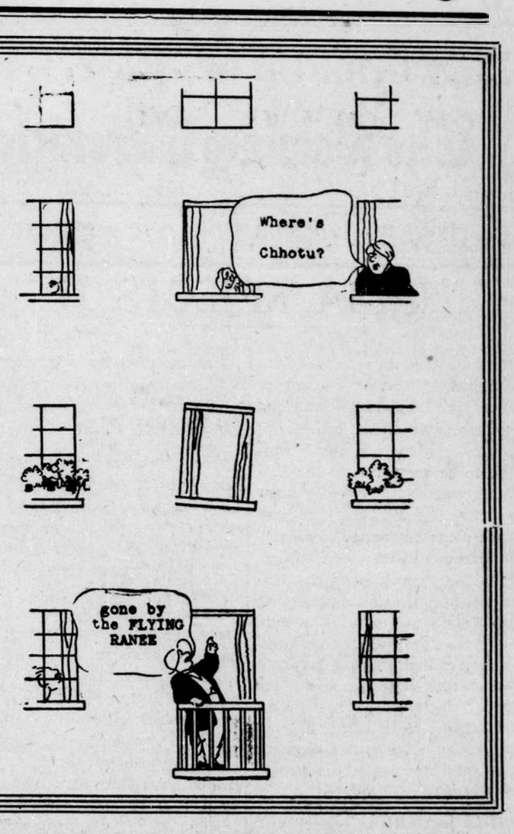
Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 11-7-1938.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.035 inches
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.0 degrees
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.4 degrees
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 81.7 degrees 3.9 below normal
Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 75.3 degrees 1.4 below normal
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 85 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 19 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hrs 229 miles
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 49 miles per hour
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 10
Rainfall in 24 hours 0.39 inches
Total rainfall during the month 6.46 inches
Total rainfall during the year 38.99 inches
Weather remarks: Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 11-7-38

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 80.8 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.83 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.63 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.



All India Weather

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, July 11.

The following are maximum and minimum temperature and rainfall recorded at Poona Observatory:—

	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Since June 1.	Departure from normal.
Agra	98	83	—	2.4	—3.4
Amraoti	81	72	0.7	13.0	+3.4
Akola	82	73	0.5	19.4	+11.3
Ahmedabad	87	76	0.2	11.4	+3.5
Ajmer	92	78	—	4.5	—0.1
Ahmednagar	75	69	T	15.8	+9.8
Ambala	101	82	—	4.0	—2.7
Allahabad	94	78	0.6	10.0	+1.0
Benares	94	82	—	12.5	+3.6
Bareilly	—	—	—	—	—
BOMBAY	82	75	0.4	37.7	+9.2
Bangalore	78	65	—	3.3	—1.2
Bhopal	82	73	0.1	18.2	—
Baroda	85	75	4.7	13.6	—
Belgaum	74	67	1.0	11.9	—1.3
Bahawalpur	109	86	—	—2	—1.3
Bijpur	84	71	T	7.2	+3.1
Bellary	86	76	—	1.4	—1.1
Bhavnagar	88	76	2.7	9.0	+2.5
Chittagong	84	76	1.7	31.7	+2.9
Calcutta	87	79	0.4	16.2	—5.2
Cuttack	86	78	T	13.6	—0.3
Cawnpore	89	81	0.1	12.0	+6.1
Calicut	86	74	—	63.5	+17.9
Colombo	84	74	—	5.0	—4.8
Cherapunji	69	65	3.6	182.0	+46.8
Cocanada	82	77	T	7.5	+0.4
Cochin	84	75	—	40.8	+2.9
Dehra Dun	86	75	—	20.7	+3.7
Delhi	—	88	—	2.0	—4.1
Dehra I. Khan	110	82	—	1.4	—
Darjeeling	65	59	1.0	43.8	+5.8
Desa	89	78	—	3.4	—1.4
Dalhousie	—	—	—	9.2	—5.5
Fort Sandeman	97	73	—	0.9	—0.5
Gorakhpur	94	78	0.1	11.7	—0.1
Hyderabad (Dn.)	75	70	0.3	—	—
Hyderabad (Sind)	105	82	—	1.5	+0.3
Indore	79	72	0.1	25.4	+16.3
Jhansi	91	75	1.3	11.7	+2.8
Jubulpore	77	73	3.9	17.4	+4.1
Jacobabad	112	84	—	—	0.4
Jaipur	97	81	—	4.5	—0.7
Karwar	83	74	0.3	53.2	+0.6
Karachi	88	82	—	0.1	—1.4
Kodaikanal	65	52	—	4.0	—1.8
Khandwa	82	72	0.1	18.5	+10.3
Lucknow	93	80	—	17.4	+9.1
Ludhiana	109	96	—	2.1	—3.6
Lahore	110	84	—	5.3	+1.7
Lyallpur	109	85	—	4.5	+2.3
Multan	108	85	—	1.2	—0.1
Mysore	81	66	—	1.9	—2.0
Madras	92	80	—	2.4	—0.8
Maymyo	76	67	T	7.3	—3.4
Marmagoa	83	73	0.2	37.7	—
Malegaon	78	73	0.1	9.0	+3.0
Mussoorie	70	61	—	21.6	+10.1
Mahableshwar	64	60	4.3	108.4	+31.7
Murree	78	63	—	15.1	+7.5
Mount Abu	—	—	—	—	—
Masulipatam	86	77	—2	8.6	+1.9
Mandalay	91	72	—	5.5	—1.7
Mangalore	81	76	0.1	80.2	+28.1
Meerut	—	—	—	—	—
Mercara	—	—	—	—	—
Nagpur	80	70	4.0	22.0	+8.3
Ootacamund	58	51	—	5.1	—3.6
Patna	88	81	0.1	16.9	+4.5
Peshawar	103	76	—	1.0	+0.3
Poona	74	71	0.7	7.9	+0.9
Pachmarhi	72	66	2.9	30.2	+13.3
Port Blair	83	77	0.5	33.7	+8.8
Quetta	87	53	—	—	—0.3
Ranchi	84	74	T	8.3	—6.9
Rawalpindi	105	75	—	13.9	+7.6
Rangoon	81	74	0.2	23.1	—1.9
Ratnagiri	84	78	0.1	66.6	+24.7
Rajkot	87	75	3.7	12.4	+4.6
Sialkot	107	83	0.1	7.0	+1.6
Srinagar	87	62	T	3.1	+1.0
Sholapur	77	70	0.5	16.1	+9.9
Shillong	75	67	—	20.3	—1.9
Simla	75	63	—	9.2	—4.4
Surat	82	75	2.7	19.5	+5.4
Salem	93	73	—	2.9	—1.3
Trichinopoly	95	79	—	1.5	—0.5
Trivandrum	84	76	—	16.1	—0.3
Vizagapatam	84	79	—	10.3	+4.2

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

THE EXCELSIOR

THREE SHOWS DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

IAN HAY'S Record-Breaking Play "HOUSEMASTER" now a Screen Triumph, with

OTTO KRUGER
DIANA CHURCHILL

LAXAIL

A Pleasantly flavoured LAXATIVE TABLET in Chocolate base

FOR *Universal* use

BENGAL CHEMICAL
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MOTORISTS TO SOLVE RHYMED CLUES

Hundred Rupee Treasure The Lure

The Secretary, W. I. A. A., writes: When entrants for the W. I. A. A.'s Treasure Hunt assemble at 9-30 p.m. at Headquarters at 12 Wodehouse Road, next Tuesday, the first clue to the unearthing of the Hundred Rupee First Prize Treasure will be handed to them. All the clues are in rhymed verse and they are of varying difficulty.

It will be tough luck on the entrants who cannot solve the first of course, but perhaps even tougher luck on the man who finds himself out in the blue half way through the hunt faced with a rhymed puzzle that to him makes no sense.

However, the clues are not really so difficult as this may sound and most competitors should be able to reach the point of reassembly by mid-night.

BOMBAY CEMENT AND BUILDING MATERIALS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

The first inaugural meeting of the Bombay Cement and Building Materials' Merchants' Association was held in the office of Messrs. The Tandur and Shahabad Stone Co., on Saturday with a view to form the abovementioned Association. After some lively discourse a Committee was appointed to form the Association. Mr. Keshavdas Mohandas of Messrs. Harjivandas Mohandas and Co., took the Chair. Mr. Keshavdas Mohandas was appointed as President, and Messrs. The Tandur and Shahabad, as Secretary.

Messrs. Manordas Chhaganlal and Mohanlal Devchand were appointed as members.

Telephone No. 22087 Telegrams: "CHRONICLE"
Post Box 322 Registered No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY JULY 12, 1938

INDIA REJECTS IT

We knew that the return of Lord Linlithgow to London would be marked by important editorial pronouncements in the columns of newspapers which are rightly supposed to be very close to the British Government. We also know that there has, for some time past, been a continued series of suggestive alarms and excursion both in the British Press and on the British platform in connection with the "Federation" which Britain has designed to inflict upon this country. The leading articles in the London "Times" and the "Daily Telegraph" do not come as a surprise to us. But they deserve notice because they echo the wishes and designs of the British Government.

Tempting India

We note that one of them hints at the possibility of the Governor-General interfering with the progress of tenancy legislation in Congress Provinces. If the Governor-General does interfere he will do so at his own risk. Congress Ministers know their duty which is not to submit to indirect threats much less to act the humble supplicant *a la* A. K. Fazlul Haq. But this is by the way. The main problem that these British papers have sought to convass is that of Federation. In this connection India, with a preliminary compliment to Congress for the smooth and successful working of Provincial Autonomy, is sought to be tempted into the acceptance of the present Federal scheme which alone can, in the patronising opinion of British Imperialists, make it "a nation." Therefore, if consent by agreement is desirable for Britain, it is necessary for India. What India is to consent to by agreement with the British Government is indicated thus by the "Daily Telegraph".

". . . until some middle way can be found satisfying in part the claim of British India for a revision of the constitution which the British Parliament will not concede at this stage and meeting the apprehensions of the more conservative States, Federation will be delayed."

Dishonest Plea

Two difficulties are helpfully suggested—of course in all good faith—by this friend of India. The first is about the States who are, regrettably, not prepared to accept, the Congress conditions in regard to them. The answer is plain and simple: India cannot surrender to blackmail in the name of proteges and agents of British Imperialism. The second difficulty is that "the British Parliament will not concede at this stage" a revision of the constitution. The answer to this oft-repeated excuse is also plain and simple. It is sheer hypocrisy to pretend that Parliament can ever possibly be unprepared to reconsider anything. And in respect of this Parliament particularly the excuse is a ridiculous tribute to an institution which has proved itself capable even of betraying meekly the honour and interests of its country and its people at the bidding of a Prime Minister. To plead possible refusal by Parliament is dishonest because it attributes to Parliament what is essentially and emphatically the wish and design of the British Government. The excuse offered is so obviously hypocritical that we wonder at the temerity which thinks that it can successfully insult India's intelligence by it. These difficulties, however, are being urged to persuade India to agree to the present Federal scheme with some vague and meaningless verbal assurances. This, let it be very clearly understood, cannot be accepted by India. There is no Congressman, from Sjt. Subhas Bose to Sjt. Satyamurti who will even consider the present scheme for one single minute. India has no use for shadow and India is most certainly not going to please any one—whether it is Lord Linlithgow, Lord Zetland or Lord Lothian or the British Press—by deliberately deceiving herself into welcoming shadow for substance.

Britain Honours Her Pledge

The stage is set for the introduction in Palestine of the Mandatory Power's final plan, undertaken with a solemn pledge to the League of Nations, to educate the people of Palestine—and the people of Palestine meant the Arabs of Palestine—to govern a free and full Palestine. This plan is a tribute to the unique nature of British Imperialism and its sense of honour and honesty. So are the preparations for launching it. The boon to the Arabs promised during and after the war is to be inflicted on them by the armed forces of the Empire, cruisers, battalions, tanks, aeroplanes and barbed wires. The revolt of the Arabs is in part violent. Admitted. But who can deny that the intensity of passions that have been roused is not due to the abominable and revolting rape that British Imperialism has openly declared its intention of committing and committing forcibly? Shocked and embittered by one of the worst disillusionments in the history of Near East and rendered desperate by brutal betrayal they are a people at bay. Their methods are certainly those which we in India have abjured and which we consider to be both useless and deplorable. But in all fairness let us not withhold our admiration for their patriotism which remained, upto the last, undaunted and unsuppressed in spite of armies and aeroplanes, Sir Charles Tegart and barbed wires, exile and imprisonment of leaders and indeed, long years of a reign of virtual martial law.

"Socialised" Medicine

We draw the attention of our medical fraternity as also of the social workers in the country to the article under the above heading which we reproduced from the "Manchester Guardian" in our issue of yesterday. The contribution briefly narrates the efforts that are being made in Britain and the United States to give a new orientation to the problem of medical relief. The ministration to the health of the community is one of the most fundamental social problems. It is typical of the present competitive civilisation, however, that such a work should be conducted either on a starkly profit-earning or a purely philanthropic basis. That there is a scope for a new adjustment in this field has been long apparent and the experiments conducted by the Pioneer Health Centre at Peckham and the Union Health Centre in New York will be found interesting by doctors and laymen alike. Those experiments are conducted as much on a Socialistic as on a scientific basis. They seek equally to eliminate competition and charity and their primary aim is the discovery of the positive nature of health. The family and not the individual is the unit. Diseases are not merely to be cured; they ought to be eliminated as far as possible. Surely there is ample scope for such an experiment in this country and we wish some of our young medicos pool their resources together and start such a centre.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS' BILL

Surgery And Midwifery

(By H. Shankar Rau, C.I.E..)

V

The emphasis placed by a doctor on practical surgery and practical midwifery is the measure of his lack of faith in the efficacy of his medicine. Allopathy, as the greatest amongst its exponents have admitted, has no rational therapeutics; and its remedies and modes of treatment, as no less an authority than "The British Medical Journal" has confessed, keep changing like fashions in dress. On the other hand, surgery has made great strides latterly, and operations are now attended with less risk than in the past, and it is but natural that the allopathic physician, when he cannot do much good with his medicine, should look to surgery for help.

Surgery Overdone

But the point is this: should you resort to surgery when you can very well do without an operation? It is the claim of Homoeopathy, a claim established over a century ago and repeatedly proved by experience in different countries, that an intelligent use of its tiny globules obviates the necessity for surgical interference in most cases, and that all but a small fraction of the operations of to-day are not necessary at all can result in no permanent good and may quite possibly do permanent harm.

Testimony Of Experts

Hahnemann, the founder of Homoeopathy, himself an M.D. and one of the greatest physicians and chemists of his time, has emphatically declared as follows:

"For forty years now I have not drawn one single drop of blood, opened one seton, used pain-producing processes..... and although surrounded by anxiously watching adversaries who were ready to pounce upon me at the slightest mistake, I have been able to treat patients with such success that the ever-increasing afflux of patients from near and very distant parts, from the highest to the lowest ranks of society, and the gratitude of those I have cured, surpasses all my expectations."

And then there is the unimpeachable evidence of Dr. Thomas Skinner, the famous gynaecologist who had obtained a gold medal in his subject "for the very highest merit as a pupil," and who, after practising as an allopath for 27 years and then a homoeopath for another 27, finally expressed the view that Homoeopathy was the one thing "wanted in order to roll back the fearful tide of revolting mechanical and surgical treatment of the disease of females..... which is one of the greatest medical scandals of the age."

Experience Of Laymen.

In point of fact, the great efficacy of homoeopathic treatment in various types of cases, including most of the so-called surgical cases, has been tested and confirmed by the experience of even laymen in India like the late Babu Rajendra Dutt of Calcutta and the late Rev. Father Muller of Mangalore. These gentlemen had no occasion to take a medical degree, were innocent of all knowledge of practical surgery and midwifery, and yet they attracted patients of all sorts and conditions from far and near, and effected numerous miraculous cures. And yet, people like them would be hauled up before a Magistrate after Part III of the Bill came into force, unless, of course Government graciously exempted them.

Confusion Of Thought.

While all this is true, it would be foolish to maintain that a knowledge of surgery and midwifery could be dispensed with in all cases. That knowledge is absolutely essential for certain classes of practitioners, for example those who have to be in sole charge of hospitals and should be competent to deal with truly surgical cases. But the attitude of Government towards homoeopaths indicates an apparent confusion of thought; it assumes, firstly that Homoeopathy is as helpless as Allopathy, which it is not; and secondly that all private physicians should have the same qualifications as officers in charge of hospitals, which is not imperative.

No Privileges, No Disabilities

It follows that a Homoeopathic College which imparts instruction in all the usual departments except practical surgery and midwifery can do immense good and need not be summarily dismissed as hopelessly inadequate; and

(Continued on page 10 col 5)

TRUTH ABOUT KASHMIR

History Of Its Political Awakening

By Premnath Bazaz, Ex-Non-Official Member of Glancy Commission And Constitutional Reforms Conference (Kashmir)

II

Persecuted, demoralized and crushed, Kashmiris yet struggled with a feeble voice to regain their lost freedom. The dying embers of the spirit of Independence would sometime get lit up.

Maharaja Pratap Singh, who ascended the 'gaddi' in 1885 A. D. on the death of his father, Maharaja Ranbir Singh, son of Gulab Singh, consolidated his administration and as his Ministers were Punjabis a large number of educated young men belonging to the Punjab was imported during his regime to fill in the posts which were newly created to make the administration look like modern. "Armies of outsiders trailed behind the officers from the plains with no more interest than to draw as much as they could, and then to depart leaving behind their own kindred successors to continue the drain and thus was established a hierarchy in the Service with the result that, to quote the words of State subject Definition Committee 'Services, profits and wealth passed into the hands of the outsiders and the indigenous subjects lost enterprise and independence." This was naturally resented.

Domination Of Outsiders

From those early times the struggle for the rights of the people living in the State against outsiders took definite shape for now apart from the head of the Government being an outsider the lower strata of the administration and in certain cases the rank and file of it were occupied by the outsiders. The feeling of resentment which was running underground for centuries found an outward expression though yet it was not directed against the ruler or his administration as such. Representations were made to the Government of India who in a letter to the Kashmir Durbar in 1904 sent instructions that "in the matter of State employment Mulkies should be given preference over outsiders and that this principle should be strictly adhered to." But this was vague as any outsider could call himself a Mulkie simply by declaring himself as such. The struggle continued and in 1912 A.D. a definition of State Subject was formulated for the first time as one who had obtained an Ijazat Nama on an eight annas stamped paper. Obviously any body who could spend half a rupee could easily become a State subject and thus thousands of outsiders obtained this Ijazat Nama. Evidently, therefore, this was inadequate and outsiders continued to be imported in larger numbers by their kith and kin, who held all the Ministers' jobs besides most of the posts of the Heads of Departments.

Spirit Of Independence

In the meantime Kashmiris had advanced in education. Early in this century through the strenuous efforts of Mrs. Annie Besant and some luminaries of the Theosophical Society, a Hindu College, subsequently to be known as the Sri Pratap College, had been started at Srinagar. Many youths passed through the portals of this institution after completing their careers. They had imbibed the spirit of the new Age. Their minds were full with the ideas of onrushing tide of democracy in the West. They read with emotion about the political movements in Turkey, in Ireland, in Egypt and other countries as also the part young men played in these movements. They saw what, nearer home, Young Bengal had done to defeat the scheme of Lord Curzon to partition that Province. The dead soul of Kashmir began to breath again. Their hearts vibrated. The spirit of Independence revived and with it came the desire to turn out the outsiders.

Position Of Muslims

Another factor, yet unnoticeable, was taking shape. Muslims who form the great majority of the population in the State and who had not taken kindly to the modern education, began to feel their backwardness. The cry of "Down with the outsider" was raised mostly by the Hindus. The Muslims did not oppose it but before taking any aggressive part in it they wanted to make up their deficiency in the matter of education. In 1916 Mr. Sharp, the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, at the request of the Kashmir Durbar, visited the educational institutions in the State and into the Muslim demands and enquired into their grievances. He submitted a report for the guidance of State authorities. The recommendations contained in this report were lightly treated and instructions seldom followed by the Ministers in charge of Education Department who were invariably non-Kashmiris. This was very much resented by the Muslim community and when protests came to nothing a memorial was submitted to Lord Reading, then Viceroy of India, when he visited Kashmir in 1924. This memorial was signed by some eminent Jagirdars and the two "Mir Waiz's" (the religious Heads of Muslims) also affixed their signatures to it. Some demonstrations in the State-owned silk factory and disturbances of semi-political nature also took place at Srinagar during the summer of that year. But everything was in embryonic form then and all this was put down with a strong hand. Some of the memorialists were exiled and their landed property confiscated. The two Mir Waiz's were let off with a warning but all official privileges enjoyed by them so far were immediately stopped. The demonstrators were summarily dealt with and jailed for long terms of imprisonment.

"Hereditary Subjects"

Thereafter the educated among both the communities engaged themselves in launching a strong campaign against the importation of outsiders. They agitated vigorously against the "zulum" of the outsider as soon as the present Maharaja succeeded his father in 1925. Fortunately they found a great support in their new ruler

(Continued on page 9 Col 4)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

REPUBLICANS' SACRIFICES.

The Spanish Republican Cabinet has received the British proposals and is studying the problems arising out of it. There is no doubt as to what its attitude will be. The Cabinet, it is announced, stands by its old position, namely to adjust its action to the general interests of peace, for which the Spanish Government have made major sacrifices in the past two years". This claim is literally true; if it errs at all it errs on the side of modesty. And the Government will again make a major sacrifice in the interests of general peace by accepting the proposals, the blatant unfairness of which is obvious even without their denunciation by M. Leon Blum. The proposals are designed to work against the Republicans. But even in the meantime they are being forced to make sacrifices, thanks to British realism. Italy which is in a hurry to bring the Anglo-Italian agreement into force is eager to see the civil war end. And with that object she is most probably re-inforcing Franco again so that he may make short work of Republican resistance.

GRAN CHACO DISPUTE.

The agreement between Bolivia and Paraguay ending the long dispute regarding Gran Chaco has been initialled, says a Buenos Aires message. A local matter of settlement between two small Republics in South America is not of much importance to the world. But it recalls two facts which are of international significance. The dispute which related to a strip of swampy territory and which ended in 1935 in victory for Paraguay—incidentallly, the weaker party—lasted for well nigh three years. Both the combatants were members of the League of Nations and both defied the League which appeared to be too helpless to do anything, indeed a League embargo on export of arms to both parties proved totally ineffective and had to be lifted as useless. The helplessness of the League was one fact. The other was the scandal of traffic in arms by great Powers, including members of the League. They supplied, no, they pressed, arms on both sides with complete impartiality but keen enthusiasm. It was the activities of the arms manufacturers in America, Britain and elsewhere that kept the war going for three years with all its attendant losses and miseries. The Gran Chaco dispute demonstrated the dangers of private manufacture and sale of arms in an unmistakable manner. But so far at least as Britain is concerned, no lesson has been learnt from it.

COMMUNISM AND CONGRESS GOVERNMENTS

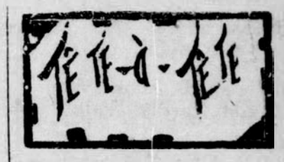
The position of the Provincial Congress Governments *vis-a-vis* Communism has been admirably summed up by the United Provinces Cabinet in their recent correspondence with the Cawnpore Employers' Association regarding the strike settlement. The categorical affirmation that while the Government do not subscribe to the doctrines of Communism and while they will not allow the Red Flag to be substituted for the Tricolour, they do not propose to impose any ban on the preaching of Communism will be unanimously approved. The Congress has always fought for the civil liberties of the people, and now when it is in power it is the first article of its faith to guarantee the freedom of expression of opinion, even when it may be unpalatable to it. It is needless to stress here again that the Congress stands for a synthesis of the welfare of all classes which can be achieved through non-violence alone. But as long as Communists act within the bounds of law, there can never be any resort to coercive methods for the suppression of their views. By the way it is very typical of our capitalists that they should always seek to draw the red herring of Communism across the path of industrial peace. The snub administered by the U. P. Government to the Cawnpore Employers Association that they should be less concerned with the political opinions of individuals and more with the maintenance of discipline and the scrupulous fulfilment of agreements and duties was thus well deserved and we hope they as well as their confreres in other provinces will profit by it.

YOUTHS & COMMUNALISM.

That the Indian youths are singularly free from the virus of communalism was once again strikingly revealed in the proceedings of the Chittagong District Students' Conference. The communal problem is essentially a problem of the loaves and fishes of office and as such it is essentially a middle-class problem. The determination of youths not to be misled by the communal conflicts, which are vitiating Indian public life, was stressed by Prof. Humayun Kabir in his presidential speech at the Conference. The real problems which face the nation, Prof. Kabir observed, are the problems of hunger and poverty, of nakedness and deprivation of the elementary human needs. "And these are so intertwined that even if we wanted, we could not help the Hindu peasant without at the same time helping the Muslim peasant and *vice versa*." This simple statement by itself provides the best refutation of all the high-sounding claims of communalist leaders. The youths of to-day are the leaders of to-morrow and communalism is thus bound to die a natural death in the near future.

HOURS OF WORK.

Mr. Parulekar, the Indian Workers' Delegates to the I.L. Conference at Geneva, had some caustic comments to make in the course of the discussion on the report of general reduction of hours of work against the attitude of Indian employers towards this question. It is no wonder that these employers have set their faces against further reduction of hours when they were opposed even to the present 54 hours' week. When the present legislation was passed in 1934, all sorts of calamities were predicted which, of course, have not at all materialised. The problem of the reduction of hours of work, Mr. Parulekar emphasized, is as much a social as an industrial one, and he rightly observed that an immediate reduction of hours of work in India is more urgent than, perhaps, in any other country. The Indian worker is usually under-nourished, if not half-starved, and the objective conditions in which he lives and works are depressing in the extreme. The present 54 hours' week imposes an unconscionable strain upon the workers and Mr. Parulekar's plea for its reduction is assured of widespread support.



WITHOUT COMMENT

"Madrid: Naionalist bombers resumed their raids on the eastern Spanish ports. Three British ships were slightly damaged in a raid on Valencia and the Belgian non-intervention observer aboard one of them was wounded by a shrapnel.

—Reuter.

* * * *

It is reported that Sir Sikandar Hayat has climbed down to enable Professor Ranga to climb up to Simla.

We congratulate the Punjab Premier on his accommodating attitude.

* * * *

Agra Zemindars' Meet

—Anglo-India.

Sounds like a 'Hunt': doesn't it?

* * * *

One of the Zemindars urged that "the plight of the tenants was mainly due to the high canal rates, litigation and usurious rates of interest."

But not, please remember, to the usurious rates and conditions of tenancy itself.

* * * *

"To enable a speculative shipowner to make large profits are we really to involve the whole British Empire in carnage?" asked a British Minister in defending his Government's inactivity in connection with the bombing of British ships.

He evidently expected his audience to be ignorant of the fundamental causes of wars in which Britain has ever engaged.

But we admire his cheek.

* * * *

The Spanish Cabinet declare that they have made major sacrifices in the past two years for "the general interests of peace."

For the general interests of realistic Pax Britanica would perhaps be more accurate.

* * * *

Anthony Eden suggests that "any real understanding with other Powers in respect of the Spanish problem must be based upon the certainly that the interpretation of non-intervention by all concerned is the same.'

But there is "real understanding" and there is "realistic understanding."

* * * *

The Sudeten headquarters deny that Herr Henlein is likely to visit London before autumn.

He probably feels there is no necessity for it, having faith and quite justifiable faith in Mr. Chamberlain.

* * * *

The agreement between Bolivia and Paraguay ending the long dispute regarding Gran Chaco has been initialled.

Where, we want to know, were the death merchants, what were they doing and why they didn't they stop it?

But we forget. They are busy manufacturing arms for their own country.

* * * *

A TEA TIME THOUGHT

"The optimist proclaims that we live in the best of all possible worlds: and the pessimist fears this is true".—Branch Cabell.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

It never improved musty opinions to air them.

Some men never look sober unless they are full.

Saratoga chips are not used in poker games.

Give the average man an opportunity and he will make a chump of himself.

The composer can't publish his first opera until he has produced a score.

It is easier to point than to plod. That is why the world is full of human guide-posts.

"D. T" Fears Delay In Inauguration Of Federation

Pleads For "Via Media" To Win Over Dissidents

"Linlithgow's Presence In England Of Real Advantage At This Juncture"

LONDON, July 11.

Lord Linlithgow's stay in Britain will afford an opportunity for an invaluable review of the working of the new Constitution in India and consideration of the difficulties that obstruct progress towards Federation states the "Daily Telegraph" in a leader.

The paper adds that after the first dissensions over the formation of Congress Ministries, Provincial Autonomy has worked with a smoothness that even enthusiastic advocates of the Government of India Act could have scarcely anticipated. The Ministries themselves have shown little of the extremism that marked the utterances of the Congress when the Congress were in opposition and they have had the loyal co-operation of the Governors and Civil Services in most of the reforms they attempted. One unhappy feature is the growth of communal tension between the Hindus and Muslims which has not been resolved by conferences between the political leaders of the two religions. They must be a matter for Indian opinion to settle for itself, graver issues from the Indian standpoint are involved in the land legislation which is being attempted in several provinces.

The leader, after detailing some of the attempts at legislation, states that in the past it was possible by calling the landlords into consultation to obtain from them concessions favourable to the tenants. A Congress ministry had abandoned the older procedure of negotiation. The question of how far it exceeded its own powers may be a matter for consideration during the viceroy's stay. Of more importance is the avoidance of a deadlock over Federation without which India will not become in any true sense a nation.

Referring to Lord Linlithgow's opinion, expressed in April, that the preparatory work of the Federal scheme was now drawing to a close, the leader states that it is an optimistic vision of the situation.

FINDING OF "MIDDLE WAY"

After describing the differences of opinion regarding Federation, it states that until some middle-way can be found satisfying in part the claim of British India for a revision of the Constitution which the British Parliament will not concede at this stage and meeting the apprehensions of the more conservative States, federation will be delayed. If that clash of views could be reconciled a union of All-India would be the purely natural development of the progress already made.

It is a real advantage that the Viceroy should at this critical moment have the opportunity of personal contact with those of this country who are directly responsible for the federation proposals."—Reuter.

Lathi Police In Municipal Compound

Excitement In Ahmedabad Over Question Of Closing Muslim Graveyard

AHMEDABAD, July 11.

All the approaches to the Municipal building were guarded by the Police and a large number of lathi Police were stationed in the Municipal compound this evening when the question of closing a Muslim graveyard came up before a meeting of the Municipality this evening.

There was tense excitement and the public were not allowed in the galleries and all the entrances to the Municipal Hall were locked except the main gate.

A huge Muslim procession after parading through the main roads came to the main gate of the Municipal building and tried to enter it but was prevented by the Police.

After shouting slogans there, the procession slowly proceeded further and dispersed.

The question of closing the Muslim graveyard for burials was then discussed. Sir Mahbub Khan moved that the papers be recorded while Dr. Hariprasad moved an amendment that as per the resolution of the Sanitary Committee the graveyard be closed and another site given for a new graveyard. There was heated discussion over the question for two hours after which the proposal of the Sanitary Committee to close down the graveyard for burials was passed, 37 voting for and 15 against.—United Press.

A DISTINGUISHED GOAN NATIONALIST PASSES AWAY

Death Of Menezes Braganca

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Luis de Menezes Braganca, which occurred yesterday at Salcette. The news of his death came as a great surprise to the whole of Goa, as it represents an irreparable loss to Goan letters and politics. Menezes Braganca had come to occupy in the country's politics and journalism a central place, in virtue of his great gifts as critic and man of letters.

For nearly thirty-five years he dominated the local Press as leader-writer and politician. In the earlier days of his political and literary career he was an unqualified admirer of whatever was Portuguese, and as such he condemned everything which was Indian or Goan. Subsequently his views experienced a very great change and he shifted his political stand and political principles.

As journalist his writings found widespread appreciation even in Portugal and in Portuguese East Africa. The incisive style, his extraordinary erudition, his depth of thought and his sarcasm made him a formidable polemist and pamphleteer. His book on the history of Goan education is a fine piece of research and erudition.

PROPAGANDIST OF REPUBLICAN IDEAS

He was the most active propagandist of Republican ideas in Goa, and of the principles of the French revolution. He was well-versed in Christian apologetics, in Catholic history and in the history of European civilisation. This knowledge gave him a great mastery over problems of Christian ethics and enabled him to deal with his opponents in a spirit of learning and criticism. As a free thinker he wrote freely and copiously in his two papers "Debate" and "Pracasha" of which he was the editor. The latter payer was suppressed by Government because he did not protest against the attempt on the life of Salazar. Menezes Braganca was the President of the Panjim Municipal Corporation for many years and member of the Council of Government. He was not a practical politician in a sense that he was not the leader of any political group or organisation. He was sent to Portugal by the Government of Goa to represent Portuguese India in the Colonial Congress of Lisbon. He was the unofficial adviser and philosopher and friend of the first Republican Governor-General, Couceiro da Costa. He was also a great personal friend of the last Governor of the old Republic Sr. Marian Martinho for whose election to the Supreme Council of Lisbon Menezes Braganca fought desperately. His journalism was of a peculiar type. His private library is one of the best in the whole of Goa and devoted his whole life to reading and writing alone.

His death is mourned by the whole country. His funeral was very largely attended by thousands of Hindus and Christians who throughout yesterday visited his native village to pay their last tribute to his memory. A large number of shops in Panjim and in Margao remained closed in token of the sense of deep loss which Goa has suffered by the untimely and unexpected death of one of its most eminent sons. His funeral was of a civil character as Menezes Braganca had throughout his life refused to profess any religion.

RAINS MAR. THIRD TEST

LONDON, July 11.

LATEST.

At Manchester after the first shower at 07-00 a.m. frantic efforts were made to prepare the ground for starting the Third Test.

Dozens of blankets were used to absorb the moisture and even a domestic mangle was requisitioned to wring out the blankets. There was then a possibility of commencing the play sometime to-day, but at 11-00 a.m., torrential rain began to fall and the ground became waterlogged.—Reuter.

KING SUFFERS FROM GASTRIC 'FLU

His First Illness After Accession: Rest For A Few Days

LONDON, July 10.

The King is suffering from a mild attack of Gastric Influenza, says a bulletin from Royal Lodge at Windsor signed by Sir John Weir and Lord Dawson of Penn.

The bulletin adds that it may necessitate a rest for the next few days especially in view of Their Majesties projected visit to France.

It is understood the King had slight temperature which developed last night. Sir John Weir and Lord Dawson of Penn to-day motored to the Royal Lodge at Windsor where the King was spending the weekend and saw His Majesty after which the bulletin was issued.

It is learned that the King remained in bed to-day and is likely to stay in bed for the next day or two.

A further bulletin will be issued to-morrow after the doctors have seen the King. The Queen is remaining at Windsor Lodge at present. The Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret who are spending the weekend there with parents, will probably return to Buckingham Palace to-morrow.

This is the King's first illness since accession. He enjoyed exceptionally good health for the past two years.—Reuter.

IMPROVEMENT IN KING'S CONDITION

LONDON, July 11.

It is officially stated that there is an improvement in the King's condition this morning but it is necessary that His Majesty should rest a few days.—Reuter.

Labourer Killed Under Debris

SRIRANGAM, July 11.

One labourer was killed and another seriously injured by landslide while excavation work for laying and intercepting sewers under the drainage scheme in Srirangam Municipality was in progress.

It is reported that a slice of earth came down from a height of 18 feet burying underneath two labourers, Rangaswamy and Govindan. The former succumbed before the earth could be removed while the other is being treated in hospital.—A. P.

BOMBAY SCHOOL OF CIVIL ENGINEERING

This Institute takes up on its rolls students who have studied upto the Matriculation standard of any University in India or its equivalent, and undertakes to coach up students in Civil Engineering subjects.

The course of instruction is based on the Engineering Syllabus of the English Universities and covers two sessions extending over two years.

Examinations will be held quarterly and progress reports of the students will be forwarded to parents to enable them to gauge of the students work at the school.

The school is opened by Mr. D. P. R. Cassad, M.Sc. (Engineering), London, etc., who is its Principal and Director.

"What I Saw In Spain"

Mulk Raj Anand's Personal Experiences

Dr. Mulk Anand, the well-known Indian Novelist, addressed a meeting on Sunday morning, under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee, on "What I saw in Spain." The Speaker brought vividly home to the audience the profound shock that the Fascist revolt in Spain produced on the minds of the people in Europe a shock far greater than that produced by the Japanese invasion of Manchuria or Italian rape of Abyssinia. Intellectuals, workers, the people generally in France, England, the Scandinavian countries where there were still remnants of democracy and Soviet Russia rallied to the people of Spain. Amongst these Dr. Anand was himself one.

He gave some realistic impressions of the situation in Barcelona and Madrid in January 1937, when he visited Spain. His account of the writers in the trenches before Madrid, Members of the International Brigade, who held up Franco, at the University City was striking in its novelty Here were men who were reading Tolstoy's "War and Peace", writing poetry, asking for the latest novels and literature on the one hand and firing the machine guns against the enemy on the other. The account of a German, who jumped a forty-foot wall and clung for hours to the rails of a goods wagon for miles to escape from a Nazi Concentration Camp and join the Spanish people, demonstrated the tremendous, almost superhuman bonds which bind the people of Spain with the oppressed people of Europe.

Dr. Anand also explained that the Civil War in Spain was not brought about by the Communists or the Socialists, but by Fascist racketeers helped by Fascist Germany and Italy and connived at by Britain. The Spanish Government at the outbreak of hostilities was the popular front alliance of Liberals and Radicals supported by the Socialists and Communists party. At such a time there could be no questions of an Internal Revolution, but only a consolidated effort to defend the independence of Spain That was why the internal revolt of the Anarchists and certain Socialists under the P. O. U. M. were abortive and acted as a stab in the back to the republican forces.

He then explained the most tragic effect on the Spanish people of the farce of the policy of non-intervention followed by the League of Nations at the initiative of the British Government This deprived the Spanish Government of the right to buy arms from foreign countries while Franco was fully supplied with the latest weapons of warfare by the Fascists powers. The sight of the Spanish people driven to defend themselves with the bare fists against the most well-equipped army of Franco was most tragic and heart-rending. Inspite of these heavy odds the Speaker was surprised at the wonderful morale of the people, how they cheerfully undergo the worst ordeals in the hope that they will win one day.

Dr. Anand concluded by saying that India lost a great chance and let down the Spanish people as well as progressive forces by not pressing forward her own fight more energetically and weakening British Imperialism which is hand in glove with the Fascist robbers. Let this not occur next time, was his final exhortation.

TRAVANCORE EX-DEWAN DEAD

MADRAS, July 11.

The death has occurred of Sir M. Krishnan Nair at his residence in Palghat on Sunday.—A.P.

Late Sir M. Krishnan Nair was Law Member to the Government of Madras and retired about four years ago. He was bedridden for about a month.

He was the Chief Judge of the Travancore High Court from 1910 to 1914 and Dewan of Travancore from 1914 to 1920. He was elected to the Madras Legislative Council consecutively six times.—A. P.

HOWARD HUGHES ON ROUND WORLD FLIGHT

NEW YORK, July 10.

Millionaire airman and film-producer Mr. Howard Hughes took off for Paris at 2 a.m., on a round world flight with a crew of four.—Reuter.

Uproar In Bombay Corporation Hall

Shamdasani's Unsuccessful Move To Dislodge Mayor

Mr. CHINOY SIGNS MINUTES WITH CONSENT OF HOUSE

There was a sensation in the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday as Mr. P. D. Shamdasani raised a point of order to disqualify Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy, the Mayor, owing to his business connections with Messrs. F. M. Chinoy and Co., which firm supplied some motor cars and motor trucks to the Bombay Municipality recently.

Mr. Shamdasani had come armed with a typed copy of his point of order and had informed the Mayor beforehand of his intention. The Mayor therefore after taking his seat informed the House that as Mr. Shamdasani intended to raise a point of order to disqualify him as Mayor, he would not sign the minutes of the last two meetings but would ask Mr. Shamdasani to raise his point of order first.

Mr. Shamdasani then raised the following point of order:—

"That whereas Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy, a Councillor appointed by the Government and the present Mayor of the Corporation is not merely a shareholder in Messrs F. M. Chinoy & Co., Limited—a "private company" but he is also its Managing Director having vital interest in the said company and control over its business and policy, and whereas by reason of his being the Mayor and a Councillor he is in a fiduciary position vis-a-vis the Corporation and whereas the said company by itself and for the Bombay Garage has contracted with or been employed by the Commissioner on behalf of the Corporation for the sale to the Commissioner on behalf of the Corporation of certain articles including a Cheverolet Motor Car, tubes and tyres and motor Tractor in which he regularly trades to the tune of Rs. 20,000 or thereabout wherein the said Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy has directly or indirectly, by himself, any share or interest, the said Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy has, in the circumstances herein-before stated, became disqualified for being a Councillor under clause (b) of sub-section of section 16 of the Municipal Act."

Mr Mathradas Tricumji said the point of order had nothing to do with the minutes of the corporation meetings. If Mr. Shamdasani wanted to raise any question of disqualification, he could do so by a separate notice of motion.

Mr. Shamdasani (to the Mayor): As you are disqualified, you cannot affix your signature to the Minute Book.

Dr M. C. Javle (Excitedly to Mr. Shamdasani): If you want to bring a separate Notice of Motion you can do so. (To the Mayor) So long as you are elected by the house as Mayor, you are entitled to sign the minutes.

Prof. V. G. Rao also opined that the Mayor had to confirm the minutes and the question of disqualification did not arise.

Mr K. F. Nariman supported Mr. Shamdasani and said under section 16 and 17 of the Municipal Act, the councillor ceased to be a member of the corporation under circumstances enumerated by Mr Shamdasani.

The Mayor explained that Messrs F. M. Chinoy and Co. was a joint stock company and therefore his connection with that firm did not disqualify him under the Municipal Act.

Mr. A. P. Sabawala thought that the Mayor should not have allowed the discussion on that matter at all as the minutes were not wrong.

At this stage there was a great uproar in the municipal hall and every one was shouting loudly. Mr. Shamdasani was reminded by Mr. Talpade that the municipal hall was not a bazar.

Mr. Shamdasani to the top of his voice was heard telling the Mayor that he had ceased to be the Mayor and therefore he should vacate the chair.

Mr. S. K Patil said the objection raised by Mr. Shamdasani was illegal and unconstitutional as he appealed to the authority of the Mayor to reject his own position.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master also supported Mr. Patil.

Prof. S. R. Davar said the Mayor should not have allowed this divergence. Sir J. B. Boman Behram also supported Prof. Davar.

The Mayor at this stage ruled out the point of order raised by Mr. Shamdasani as it had nothing to do with the correctness of the minutes.

But Mr. Shamdasani again got up to raise another point of order and challenged the correctness of the minutes of the meetings held on 16th June, 27th June and 4th July. The Mayor took sense of the House and all agreed to the correctness except Mr. Shamdasani and therefore with the consent of the house he signed the minutes

Mr. Shamdasani then moved a long resolution which took more than half an hour to take the opinion of the Advocate General on the statutory position of the statutory committees The house threw out the proposition by an overwhelming majority.

The corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

HYDERABAD RIOT CASE BEGINS

Bhulabhai Desai For Defence

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD, July 11.

The case in which Umraosingh, joint Editor "Masawath" of Bombay and 23 others who were hauled up in connection with the death of Syed Mubarak Alias Allah Bande Mianan Mohamed Nawaz Khan came up to-day before Justice Khaliluzeman, when Mr. Bhulabhai Desai of Bombay appeared for the defence.

After selection of members of the Jury, Mohamed Murthaza Khan, Public Prosecutor addressed the court recalling facts of the case. The Court adjourned at 1 in the noon, while evidence of Fazul Rasul Khan, Investigating Officer was proceeding. When charges were read to the accused, all of them pleaded not guilty.

It will be recalled that Mr. K. F. Nariman was to appear in this case and as his entry was banned by the Nizam's Government. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai was briefed.

ARMED POLICE PATROL PIT AREA

500 Colliery Workers On Strike

JHARIA, July 11.

About 500 workers of Jealgora colliery struck work this morning on the ground that the reply of the management regarding the reinstatement of discharged persons is not satisfactory.

About 60 armed police and three officials have been drafted to patrol the area.—A. P.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

(Established 38 years).

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON EXPERT SALES-MANAGEMENT, BANKING, INSURANCE, COMMERCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION

ASPIRING STUDENTS OF COMMERCE SHOULD therefore give all attention to the study of SPECIALISED COURSES such as SALESMANAGERSHIP (A.I.S.M.A.); BANK OFFICERS (C.A.I.B.) INSURANCE MANAGERS (A.C.I.I.); COMPANY SECRETARIES (F.C.C.S.); and GENERAL COMMERCE COURSE (L.C.C. and D.COM., I.M.C.) for which there is an unlimited FIELD and SPECIALISED ACCOUNTANCY (R.A., A.A.I.A.) may wherever desirable be tacked in as additional Course, as that Profession is overcrowded.

TUITION THROUGH POST A SPECIAL FEATURE

Consult PRINCIPAL DAVAR or

Apply for Prospectus giving details.

90, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

13 INJURED IN CITY TRAM-CARS COLLISION

Thirteen persons were injured and the north-bound tram-traffic was disorganised, when two double-decked cars collided near Minara Masjid, at Mohommedali Road, Bombay, on Monday afternoon.

A Police constable, attached to the Esplanade Police Station, standing near the control-handle the rear, is now lying in the J. J. Hospital with a fractured hand. The others were treated and allowed to go.

Both the tram-cars were damaged considerably.

Inquiries made show that two tram-cars were being driven in the direction of Dadar, when near the Minara Masjid tram-stop, the control-handle of a moving tram at the rear of the stationary tram was jammed, with the result that the tram-car crashed into the rear of the stationary tram.

The distance, it is stated, between the two tram-cars near the stop was computed to be 30 feet.

Following the collision there was a panic among passengers riding in both the trams. Most of the injured persons, it is gathered, were tram-conductors who were bound for home, having just finished their duty.

SARDAR HELD UP IN CITY

Due To Breaches On B. B. & C. I. Railway

BOMBAY, July 11.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who was to have left to-night for Ahmedabad in connection with the launching of Prohibition there has cancelled his departure due to dislocation of Railway traffic.

Due to inclement weather, the railway lines beyond Navsari (B. B. and C. I. Rly.) have been breached. Consequently traffic has been dislocated and arrangements for transhipment of passengers have been made.—A. P.

TO WAIT ON SARDAR

Travancore State Congress Deputation

BOMBAY, Monday.

News has also been received from Wardha to-day that a deputation of the Travancore State Congress headed by Mr. G. Ramchandra of Trivandrum who played a prominent part in the Temple Entry agitation is coming to Bombay from Wardha to interview Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel tomorrow with a letter from Gandhiji.—A. P.

DEVELOP "CONSENT BY AGREEMENT" POLICY

"Times" On How To Strengthen Ties Binding India And Britain

LONDON, July 11.

While it is almost inevitable that Lord Linlithgow will give attention to important Indian issues on occasions during his four months' absence from India, states the "Times" in a leader, his temporary respite from the daily labours of Indian administration should refresh and hearten him for the strenuous work that still awaits him, especially in connection with the Reforms.

After paying a tribute to the achievements of Lord Linlithgow in India, the "Times" says that while the ultimate political consequences of the Reforms are not yet discernible, Lord Linlithgow may fairly claim that the most serious initial difficulties have been surmounted.

It adds that a development in regard to India of a policy of securing consent by agreement instead of imposing it from above, should strengthen the ties which will bind both countries in future. Serious difficulties are yet to be overcome before Federation between British India and the Indian States can be inaugurated but the goodwill and good sense which accompanied the great change in the provincial administration may be expected to assert themselves in the interest of the changes still to be made at the centre.—Reuter.

MILLIONAIRE AIRMAN'S RECORD

NEW YORK, July 11.

The millionaire airman and film producer, Mr. Howard Hughes who left at 02/00 a.m. G. M. T. with a crew of four to fly to Paris sent a wireless message at 09/25 hrs. that he had covered 2,000 miles and was over halfway over the Atlantic, travelling at 200 miles per hour.—Reuter's Special.

Prohibition Plans For Ahmedabad Complete

INTRODUCTION FROM JULY 20-21 IN PRESCRIBED AREA

Provisions, Conditions And Exception Explained By Information Director

(By the Director of Information)

As already announced Government have decided that Ahmedabad City, Cantonment and the suburbs comprising 27 villages should be a Dry Area.

Accordingly with effect from midnight of 20th-21st July 1938 all licences for the retail sale of country liquor, toddy and foreign liquor will cease and no country spirit shops, toddy shops or booths, or foreign liquor "off" or "on" shops will be permitted. Hotels and refreshment rooms will not be allowed to sell liquor.

No licences will be given for the sale of opium and hemp drugs (i.e. bhang, ganja and charas) and restrictions will be placed on the sale of medicated wines and spirituous medicinal tinctures, rectified spirit and denatured spirit

WHAT WILL BE OFFENCE

The possession of any quantity of country spirit, toddy, foreign liquor, opium and hemp drugs, except under a permit granted by the Excise Department, will be an offence punishable under section 43 (1) (a) of the Abkari Act with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 6 months or with a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both.

Government recognise, however, that at the beginning of this policy in a densely populated industrial area like Ahmedabad it may be desirable (in selected cases), to make temporary exception in the case of persons accustomed to the use of liquor or drugs, and the following arrangements will therefore be enforced.

PERMITS TO PERSONS

Permits will be issued for the personal consumption of these beverages, but in considering whether in the case of each application, a permit should be issued or not, Government propose to obtain the advice of the Prohibition Advisory Committee, which has been appointed to help the Prohibition Department in Ahmedabad

Anyone wishing to get a permit for the personal consumption of these liquors, should obtain, on payment of Re. 1, a form of application from the office of the Prohibition Advisory Committee or from any Excise office in Ahmedabad. This application, requesting that the Committee will make a recommendation to the Excise Department, for the grant of such a permit, should be sent to the Secretary to the Prohibition Advisory Committee, Ahmedabad. The Committee may or may not require the attendance of the applicant befofe it.

PERMIT TILL MARCH 1939.

If, after such inquiry, if any, as it deems necessary, the Committee decide that the application should be recommended, the Secretary to the Committee will send intimation to the Chief Inspector of Excise that the Committee recommend the grant of a permit for country spirit, for toddy or for foreign liquor as the case may be.

The Chief Inspector will thereupon issue the requisite permit under the Excise Act. The fee charged for a foreign liquor permit will be Rs. 6 and for a country liquor or toddy permit Re. 1. A permit will be valid until 31st March 1939.

If the Committee decline to recommend the grant of a permit, the applicant will be so informed, but the Committee will not decline to recommend, unless the applicant has been given opportunity to appear before it. If the Committee decline to recommend, the applicant may apply to Government through the Collector of Ahmedabad for revision of the Committee's decision.

Government propose normally to accept the recommendations of the Prohibition Advisory Committee without reservation.

MODE OF SUPPLY.

A permit for personal consumption of country liquor will permit the holder to obtain one quart bottle of country liquor from a Government depot once in each week. The liquor will be for the personal consumption of a permit holder, and no liquor must be given to any person other than another permit holder. The maximum amount of country spirit which may be possessed under the permit at any one time will be 1 1/4 quart. The quart prescribed is the reputed quart of 26.6 fluid ounces.

Government will maintain country liquor sales depots at the following places, where country liquor will be sold only in quart bottles bearing Government seals and/or capsules for consumption off the premises only:—

At Naroda, Watwa, Sarkhej and Kali. The price of liquor will be—40 deg. U. P. plain Rs. 2-10-0, 40 deg. U. P. masala Rs. 3-2-0, and 60 deg. U. P. plain Rs. 1-10-0 per quart bottle.

Sales here will be made only to holders of country spirit permits.

A permit for personal consumption of toddy will entitle a toddy permit holder to buy one bottle of toddy a day at a toddy shop which will be licensed at Naroda, and he may drink this on the premises or take it with him into the Dry Area for consumption at home.

FOR FOREIGN LIQUOR CONSUMERS

A foreign liquor permit will entitle a person to purchase not more than 6 "units" of foreign liquor in a month. The limit of possession will also be not more than 6 units at a time. The actual limit of possession will be the amount of liquor which a permit holder is permitted under his permit to purchase in a month. A "unit" will consist of

1 quart bottle of spirits or liqueurs or

3 quart bottles of wine or vermouth or

6 quart bottles of fermented liquor (ie., beer and stout), but a unit may be composed of a combination of smaller quantities of these classes in proportion, e.g.,

1/3 bottle of whisky plus 1 bottle of champagne plus 2 bottles of beer, or

1/2 bottle of brandy plus 1 1/2 bottle of vermouth will form a unit.

A foreign liquor permit holder will have to obtain his supplies from outside Ahmedabad Dry Area after obtaining a transport pass from an Excise officer on presentation of his permit.

Liquor possessed under the permit will be for personal consumption and no liquor must be given to any person other than one holding a similar permit.

MILITARY MEN'S PROVISION.

Applications for foreign liquor permits by Officers and other ranks of the regular Defence Forces and members of their families will be made to the Officer Commanding, Ahmedabad, and not to the Secretary, Prohibition Advisory Committee. Members of the A. I. R. O. and I. T. F., will count as civilians in this respect except when they are under full military discipline.

Government propose not to interfere with the use of sacramental wine for religious ceremonies, and authority to possess and use appropriate quantities of such wine will be granted without fee by the Collector of Ahmedabad to Ministers of recognised Christian denominations.

Licenses will be issued to such clubs as may wish to continue to supply foreign liquor to their members provided that the members have expressed a desire for such a license at a special general meeting called for the purpose. The service of foreign liquor on the club premises will be restricted to those members or their guests, who hold permits for their personal consumption. The annual ration of the club will be fixed by the Collector in consultation with the Honorary Prohibition Commissioner and will take into consideration the number of members with permits.

OPIUM AND HEMP DRUGS.

A person addicted to the use of any one of these drugs will be given a permit, provided he produces a certificate in the prescribed form from a registered medical practitioner, certifying that the use of the drug is necessary to him.

Limits to the amount of the drugs which can be supplied will be as follows:—

Kind of drug.	Maximum quantity to be obtained on permit. At one time.	During a month.
Ganja.	2 tolas	15 tolas
Bhang.	2 tolas	15 tolas
Charas.	½ tola	10 tolas
Opium.	½ tola	7½ tolas.

On obtaining a medical certificate the patient should apply to the Chief Inspector of Excise, Ahmedabad Dry Area, for issue of a permit. The charge for a permit will be annas 8. This permit will enable the holder to purchase the drug in restricted quantities at the Government retail opium and hemp drugs depot. No permits will be given for administration of opium to children.

BRANDY AND ASAVAS.

As it is possible to use them as beverages, these will only be obtainable from registered medical practitioners, chemists and other persons holding licenses for their sale, on presentation of a prescription from a registered medical practitioner, and only the following quantities may be purchased or possessed at one time without a permit:—

Drakshasavas and other Asavas containing alcohol and medicated wines. Purchase 1 quart bottle. Possession 1½ quart bottle.

Spirituous medicinal preparations and tinctures. Purchase 8 ozs. Possession 10 ozs.

Brandy. Purchase 2 ozs. Possession 2 ozs.

DENATURED SPIRIT.

A limit of 1½ gallon will be placed on the possession of denatured spirit without permit. Licenses will be issued for the possession of denatured spirit in quantities over 1½ gallon in cases where this is used for art or industry.

Licenses and permits will be issued for the possession of rectified spirit in reasonable quantities in the case of hospitals, educational institutions, etc. The license will be free.

EXCISE ROAD POSTS.

To facilitate control over the introduction of excisable articles in the Ahmedabad Dry Area Government have established the following Excise Road Posts:—

(1) Nicol Road,
(2) Rakhial,
(3) Gomtipur,
(4) Hansol,
(5) Sahijpur Bogha,
(6) Vastrapur,
(7) Vasna,
(8) Vadaj,
(9) Acher,
(10) Chandola Tank,
(11) Ghodasar

where any suspected person or vehicle can be halted and searched. Government request that all traffic will slow down on approaching these Road Posts and observe and obey any signal made by the excise official on duty. Government wish to cause as little inconvenience as possible to the travellers by road.

Persons passing through Ahmedabad Dry Area by road and having with them any excisable article not covered by a permit or license, will have to declare it at the Road Post of entry. The excise official at the Road Post will seal the article and give the owner a through transport pass. On leaving the Dry Area the through transport pass must be shown at the Road Post of exit and the seals on the consignment verified

FOR PASSENGERS.

Through passengers by railway from a station without to another station beyond the Dry Area are advised to pack any excisable articles in their registered luggage. Should any passenger have any such articles as liquor, drugs, etc., with him, he should declare it on arrival at Ahmedabad Railway Station to an excise official on the platform, and, provided there is no reason to suspect that the articles are being brought 'mala fide,' or are likely to be handed over to any person within the Dry Area, the passenger will be allowed to continue his journey, subject to the articles being examined, if necessary, before the train leaves the station. Government hope that this will cause little inconvenience, but must make clear that if on experience it is found that through passengers are being made use of to import excisable articles into the Dry Area and to hand these over to third persons at the Station, the concession may have to be withdrawn.

As regards such excisable articles booked to Ahmedabad by train these can only be transported from the railway station under cover of a permit or a transport pass granted by an excise officer. To avoid inconvenience and delay to a passenger who has omitted to get such pass, etc., beforehand Government will station an excise officer in Ahmedabad Station to whom application should be made.

Government do not immediately propose to make such a thorough examination of passengers and their luggage as is done, for instance, by the Customs Department at Viramgaon. There will doubtless, however, be occasions when it will be necessary for the Excise Department to search a passenger and his luggage, and Government trust that the public will co-operate in reducing the inconvenience thus caused to a minimum.

The supply of excisable articles from the Ahmedabad Government warehouse to places outside the Dry Area will continue as at present, subject to precautions to prevent diversion to within the Dry Area.

IN RAILWAY TRAINS.

With regard to Refreshment Cars on the Railway trains, the stock of liquor in these will be sealed during the whole time the car is within the Dry Area and no sales of liquor may be made.

A pamphlet giving the details of the procedure to be observed in applying for the various kinds of permits and licenses, the fees, if any, charged for the grant of such permits, licenses, etc., the rules for application for country spirit, toddy and foreign liquor permits, notifications, forms of permits and licenses, is published and can be had from the offices of the Collector of Ahmedabad, the Honorary Prohibition Commissioner, Ahmedabad, the Superintendent of Excise Ahmedabad Division, the Chief Excise Inspector, Ahmedabad Dry Area, the Excise Inspector, Ahmedabad, or from the Chief Account Officer of Excise, Bombay, at a price of annas two per copy.

The above arrangements will come into force from midnight of 20th-21st July, 1938. Any persons having stocks of liquor or drugs not covered by permits or in excess of the amounts shown in their permits should remove these without the Dry Area before then, otherwise they will be liable to the penalties prescribed in the Abkari Act.

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier, paid a visit to Pandharpur in connection with the Ashadhi Ekadashi Fair. He is seen here, with Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Health Minister, inspecting the health-guard volunteers.

Mr. Rashid A. Munshi and Mrs. Munshi arrived in Ahmednagar after finishing their studies in Sericulture and fruit Canning in Japan.

HARIPURA CONGRESS NEWS-REEL FOR KOBE

KOBE, (By Mail).

More than 300 Indian residents of the Hanshin districts attended the meeting held by Indian National Committee of Japan to hear a lecture by P. S. Kapadia, representative to the Haripura Indian National Congress session from Japan at the India Club here.

Mr. Kapadia, who was introduced by A. M. Sahay, the President, spoke for more than an hour regarding the activities and arrangements of the Congress session at Haripura.

The speaker showed a number of Congress news-reels of Haripura which he had taken himself. These pictures showed volunteers marching in their uniforms, leaders delivering speeches, and a procession led by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose.—Reuter.

Revised Customs Import Tariff For North China

SIMLA, July 10.

From June 1 last a revised Customs import tariff has been enforced in North China.

The new rates are based on the 1931 import tariff, converted to the metric system, modified by the tariff rates enforced on January 22 wherever such rates are lower.

The levy duties on goods imported from and exported to Manchuria, and the levy of Relief on January 22, will remain in force. —United Press

Mr. Somayajulu Dead

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD, July 11.

Mr. Somayajulu, formerly Managing Editor, "Indian Nation," Patna and nephew of Mr. C. Y. Chinthamani died this morning in Osmania General Hospital. He was suffering from an attack of pneumonia.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Nasik District Central Co-operative Bank In Liquidation

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On the morning of Monday the 27th June a notice was put up on the doors of the above Bank stating that under orders of the Registrar, C. S. the Bank was closed and its registration cancelled. The sudden closure of the Bank has caused a great shock not only to the depositors and shareholders of the Bank but also to the large number of agricultural, co-operative societies and other persons having dealings with the Bank, and depending upon its assistance, and also to all persons in the district interested in the co-operative movement. No reasons are given.

The Bank has now been in existence for 17 years. About five years ago its by-laws were revised with the view of improving its working and power was given to the Registrar to assume the control of the Bank in a case of urgency, to remove the Board of Directors and to appoint an advisory committee as he might consider necessary. Since then the affairs of the Bank have been improving. A senior Auditor of the department was appointed as Manager, the deposits have increased, the Bank has been authorized to make advances on Government paper, gold and silver, grain, etc. The Bank was thus able to make considerable profit. The printed report for the year before the last showed a profit of something like Rs. 16,000, —though no dividend was given for some technical reasons. The deposits now amount to about four and a half lacs, while the assets are estimated at about six lacs

Amongst the large depositors are the Nasik Municipality, the Nasik D. L. Board, two local co-operative banks and a large number of minors' estates under the management of the District Court and also several public funds such as the local library. At a protest meeting of the depositors recently held it was stated that as recently as the first week of June 1938, the Registrar had written to a local co-operative Bank that there was no objection to its depositing its funds with this Central Co-operative Bank. Are not the Department and Government responsible to see that these bodies do not suffer any loss? What has then so suddenly occurred to change the Registrar's opinion and to compel him to take such drastic and far reaching steps? Is it not necessary for him to take the shareholders into his confidence before taking the final steps and in the general interests of the movement, to state why he was compelled to take this step?

The arrears are very heavy. But they are being gradually recovered. With a good Manager and a sympathetic body of directors, there should not be much difficulty in recovering them. It is stated that during the last season something like sixty thousand rupees were recovered. It is stated that there was some difference of opinion between the Registrar and the Directors as to further advances being made to defaulting members. If at all there was any such difference and he did not approve of the Directors' proposals, he could well have assumed the management of the Bank under the powers given to him by the by-laws.

After the awards are passed, the work of recovery is entrusted to the Revenue Department. Where recovery is found impracticable, owing to the defaulter having no property and the Managing Committee of the society is found to have advanced the debt without sufficient inquiry and care, why is not joint responsibility of the Society enforced? A few such cases will have good moral.

The liquidation of a district Co-operative Bank will have disastrous and far reaching results not only on the movement but on the cultivators as a class in the district. It will bring on the liquidation of several co-operative societies. That will spell ruin for the village cultivator. He has already lost his credit—his "Pat"—with the individual savkar. With the disappearance of the village Co-operative societies, where will he be?

I hope the Registrar will reconsider the matter in all its aspects and cancel his order of liquidation and assume the management himself or make some arrangement with the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank to take over and carry on the work of this Bank for some years in order to improve it.

I request the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute, as the apex co-operative body in the Presidency, will also take up the matter and do what it can to help the Bank and the poor co-operator in the district.—Yours, etc.,

CO-OPERATOR.

Nasik, July 10.

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a disgraceful affair that the Nasik District Central Co-operative Bank should close its doors all of a sudden on 27th June 1938. The failure of a District Co-operative Bank is almost unheard of in the history of Co-operative movement in India. The Manager, it is learnt, was a Government servant whose services were lent to the Bank. This Bank cannot have failed suddenly; it must have been declining gradually. If this is correct why were preventive and necessary measures not adopted by the Heads of the Co-operative Department in time to set the house in order? The public in general and depositors in particular are entitled to know what causes led to the closing of the Bank. The Registrar, Co-operative Societies, is therefore requested to issue a statement on the affairs of the Bank to take the public in confidence. As the Bank was financing the agricultural or rural co-operative credit Societies, it is the imperative duty of the Congress Ministry to help the Bank in recovering its dues from the societies even by strict and coercive measures. And the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank as the apex Bank should also come to the rescue of the District Bank in the crises like the present one. Why should the innocent Depositors who have helped the Bank by financing it and thereby building up its credit should suffer inconvenience and loss? The Registrar Co-operative Credit Societies is therefore requested to take all the necessary steps forthwith to safeguard the interests of the depositors. The depositors and share-holders will do well to take a concerted action in moving the Government in the matter as early as possible.—Yours, etc.

L. N. GOKHALE.

Igatpuri, July 10.

WANTED

SOLE SELLING AGENTS or DISTRIBUTORS for Bombay Presidency for Kumar Chemical Works, (Birla Brothers, Ltd.), 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta, Manufacturing Snow, Cream, Scented Hair Oil. Only established firms having trained salesmen on the staff, need apply with satisfactory references.

MILTON TRADE MARK

Make the most of your Milton. See booklet wrapped round every bottle describing the daily uses for Milton.

instantly relieves sore throats

Always gargle with Milton and kill all germs. Its germicidal action soothes the throat and protects against further infection. For ulcerated throats, Milton is miraculously soothing and healing.

Revival Of Cottage Industries

Work Of A. I. V. I. A In 1937

The annual report of the working of the All-India Village Industries Association for the year 1937 makes particularly interesting reading because the movement for developing rural industries was particularly sympathetically taken up by the various Congress Ministries in the Provinces.

The A. I. S. A. and the A. I. V. I. A. were called upon by the Congress Cabinets to train and supply men in various rural uplift centres who would help the sons of the soil to revive their dying or dead or decaying industries. The policy of the A. I. V. I. A. was that only such industries should be first tackled as supplied the primary needs of food, clothing and shelter for the masses by utilising locally available raw materials, requiring little or no capital by way of equipment.

Accordingly the industries chosen for revival were (1) Paddy husking and flour grinding, (2) Gur making from cocoanut, date, palmyra and sago palms, (3) Bee-keeping, (4) Oil pressing by bullock ghanis, (5) Paper making from village waste, (6) Soap-making from indigenous materials, (7) Tanning, and (8) Bone-crushing.

The Association pointed out to Governments the necessity of starting centres and stations of village industries in various localities as also of broadcasting useful information already available by means of leaflets and pamphlets. Some Governments took immediate, though naturally inadequate action but next year would record considerable progress.

During the year under report, the monthly "Gramodyoga Patrika" was started in Hindustani and English, which is being printed on hand-made paper. The annual meeting of the Association was held at Hubli in April. At present there are 812 members, 40 agents and 21 certified shops.

As a result of the Association's propaganda rice-mills in various parts of the country closed down, a notable example in Bombay Presidency being that at Gotkundi in Satara District. For oil-pressing an improved press has been prepared and introduced in several villages.

As regards Bee-keeping the report says:—

Honey has been an essential ingredient in Indian pharmacopoeia but like most other indigenous products has fallen on evil days. On the one hand its use has decreased and on the other the imported article has taken its place. The industry is doing well in Travancore, Mysore, Coorg, Andhra and Orissa. As it involves no expense except the outlay it should become more popular. It has been carried on successfully at the Headquarters, and a few students have been trained in it during the year.

In Sholapur district salt is being manufactured and about 30 families find it a means of livelihood. In Satara permission to make salt has been obtained and steps are being taken to manufacture it. At Yelmar Mangewadi salt is made from the chemical deposits in the earth and the use of imported salt has stopped.

A weaving centre has been opened at Mheswad in Satara District for the production of blankets. At Bilashi in Satara District buttons are being made out of rags and thread and at Cuttack and Vinaya Ashram out of horns and bones. Horn work is an important industry in Cuttack, we are told, and more and more families are taking to it. Efforts are being made to find markets for the sale of these articles. Bottles for medicine are being made out of cow horns. Mr. T. P. Ramachandra Menon has been conducting research in regard to match manufacture on a cottage basis.

The Association conducts a training school for village workers. The year under report is the second year of the existence of the school. 67 students were undergoing training in 1937 and 45 out of them are engaged either in villages or institutions carrying on village uplift work.

COURSE OF STUDIES.

"As stated in our last report the syllabus followed in the first year was found to be too heavy. Accordingly subjects such as History of the Congress, Co-operation and Village Economics were either curtailed or dropped, and a programme laying more emphasis on acquiring proficiency in industries was adopted. It was decided to admit only such students as had a working knowledge of Hindi, and to award scholarships only to those who had taken preliminary training in spinning. It was also the desire of the School Committee to admit as far as possible only such students as were "bona fide" village workers and to concentrate our efforts on giving a thorough training to a few selected students. Accordingly the number of admissions to the regular course was comparatively small and there were only fourteen students for the regular course on our rolls.

Besides training in Paper-making, Oil-pressing, Gur-making, Paddy-husking, Flour-grinding and Bee-keeping, courses were given in Sanitation, Health and Hygiene, the Essence of Gandhiji's Teachings, Book-keeping, recitation of bhajans and physical exercise and games.

NEED OF MATCH INDUSTRY

Production Of Chemicals In India

That out of 150 million gross matches annually consumed in the world, India uses about 17 millions is a recent estimate based on the production of matches in the whole world. The productive capacity of the match factories in India to-day is very near this figure.

Broadly speaking India is self-sufficient as far as the wood requirements of the factories is concerned, which is the principal raw material of the industry. There are said to be 78 species of Indian plants, the wood of which has been tried either for match box veneer or for splints and the majority has been found suitable for one purpose or the other. There is plenty of supply of this in the Himalayas.

Of the other raw materials required for the industry, paraffin wax, red oxide, manganese dioxide, glass powder, etc. are produced in India in sufficient quantities to meet the needs. Still, there are some chemicals and match papers which have to be imported from abroad. India is deficient in potassium permanganate, potassium chlorate, phosphorus, casein starch, lead compounds, etc. and therefore Indian firms must come forward to manufacture these for their own and the country's benefit.

SUGAR PRODUCTION IN 1937-38

Estimate By Director, Sugar Technology

The second memorandum on the production of sugar directly from cane in India (excluding Burma) during the season 1937-38, issued by the Director, Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, Cawnpore, estimates the production at 988,800 tons as against the actual production of 1,111,400 tons (excluding Burma) during 1936-37, showing a decrease of about 12.8 per cent. 141 factories are reported to be working this season as compared to 137 factories (excluding Burma) last season.

The total quantity of cane to be crushed is estimated at 10,329,000 tons as against the actual figure of 11,687,200 tons (excluding Burma) in the previous season. The percentage recoveries of sugar and molasses during the season 1937-38 are expected to be 9.38 and 3.72 respectively, as compared with 9.50 and 3.48 respectively, last year.

Move To Start Purchase & Sales Society In Dohad

(From Our Correspondent.)

DOHAD, (By Mail).

An informal conference of officials and non-officials interested in Co-operative movement, including members of the Bhil Seva Mandal, took place on June 6, at Dohad, where the Assistant Registrar Mr. Naik, explained the scheme of Purchase and Sale Societies, suggested by Mr. Symington in his report on the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes of the Partially Excluded Areas.

The result of the discussion was that the suggested scheme of running Purchase and Sale Societies with Grain Depots devoid of co-operative basis was disapproved by all.

It was thought advisable to amalgamate eight to ten small societies into one and start purchase and sale society on co-operative basis with Grain Depots attached to them at central places, the Government providing facilities for pucca buildings and police patrol for safety.

It is understood that the C.P. and Berar Government will shortly publish a monthly bulletin outlining the activities of the various departments of the Government. The bulletin will be issued in vernacular and circulated among the public.

INDO-POLISH TRADE

Substantially Increased Balance In Favour Of India During First Quarter Of 1938

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

The Indian Government Trade Commissioner, Hamburg, in his report on the balance of trade between India and Poland for the period January-March, 1938, says that compared to the first quarter of 1937, trade between India and Poland during the first quarter of 1938 has resulted in a substantially increased balance in favour of India. It is, however, important to note that the imports have actually declined when compared to any of the three other quarters of 1937.

Imports of cotton have declined from 19,370 quintals (quintal equal 100 kgs) in the period January-March, 1937, to 13,072 quintals in the same period of the current year. Imports of jute on the other hand, have increased from 32,276 quintals to 38,762 quintals. There is also a large rise in the imports of hides and skins. During the first quarter in 1937, their imports were valued at 624,000 zloty only, whereas in the same quarter this year they have risen in value to 1,840,000 zloty.—A. P.

DOWRY WILL BE BANNED IN C. P.

NAGPUR, July 11.

It is understood that the Hon. Dr. N. B. Khare, Premier, is preparing an Anti-Dowry Bill to be placed before Government.

With a view to checking the evils arising out of the prevalent practice, the Bill aims at making it penal to offer or accept dowry in any form.—United Press.

HON. MAGISTRACY MUST GO

C. P. Parliamentary Board Submit Opinion To Working Committee

NAGPUR, July 11.

The "United Press" understands that the Joint Parliamentary Board for C. P. and Berar which met at WardhGa recently under the presidentship of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj has decided to refer the question of retaining the institution of honorary magistracy in any form in the Congress provinces, to the Congress Working Committee.

The Board has expressed its opinion that the same should not be permitted to continue in any form whatsoever.

It will be recalled that in some of the Congress provinces, the institution has already been abolished.

The Provincial Board has further decided to advise the C. P. Ministry to abolish nominations to local bodies and, pending the abolition, to make nominations to local bodies on the recommendations of the respective Provincial Congress Committee.—United Press.

CONGRESS NATIONALIST PARTY

Aney Invites Openion On Whether It Should Continue To Exist

NAGPUR, July 11

Mr. M. S. Aney, M.L.A.(Central) and leader of the Congress Nationalist Party, has issued a questionnaire inviting people to express their opinion as to whether in the circumstances now obtaining in the country, it is desirable to continue the existence of the Congress Nationalist Party.—United Press.

C. P. PROHIBITION PLANS

NAGPUR, July 11.

The "United Press' understands that the districts of Wardha, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Amraoti and Akola will go completely "dry" from October 1, 1938.

The Ministry is at present examining the plans for extending the "dry" areas, in view of the encouraging reports received from the areas.—United Press.

In spite of the fact that the Council of Action of the textile workers has postponed the general strike 'sine die', the strike of the Hingunghat textile workers continues unabated. Efforts for a compromise between the employers and the workers have failed.

TRUTH ABOUT KASHMIR

(Continued from page 6)

who promised them every help. And so under his orders after many commissions and committees had laboured hard at it a definition of 'Hereditary State Subject' was hammered out, and passed into a law on the 31st of January 1927. According to this definition "All persons born and residing within the State before the commencement of the reign of Maharaja Gulab Singh Bahadur and also persons who settled therein before the commencement of Samvat 1942 and have since been permanently residing" are hereditary subjects. This definition was received like a blow by the outsiders as it meant instantaneous stoppege of their entry into State service, nay, into the State itself; for what use was it to come into the State if they could not purchase agricultural or non-agricultural land, get an appointment or a scholarship or in certain circumstances obtain even a Government contract. Thus further influx was stopped but what of those who were already in the State either in Government service or following different professions and trades? Some of them might get State subject certificates by fraudulent means but it was evident all of them could not. So some method of evading the new Law was to be found out. Intrigues were set afoot and conspiracies hatched to do this and as we shall see presently it resulted in accentuating the communal feelings of the people of the State and turned a national fight into a communal struggle in 1931.

Sir A Bannerjee's View

While the adoption of the definition of "State subject" fulfilled to some extent the hopes of the rising spirit of a depressed people signs became visible that this could not serve as panacea for all ills. The unbridled autocracy of a Prince is bad. By passing the Law of definition of "State Subject" no doubt Maharaja Hari Singh stopped the jobbery and nepotism of the outsiders but immediately after he ascended the 'gaddi" he began to form a Rajput oligarchy. Mediocre men became the Heads of the Departments of the State. The military was almost exclusively reserved for the Rajputs and more than sixty per cent. gazetted appointments would go to them. This invidious distinction became intolerable soon and voices, indistinct in the beginning, were raised in protest.

In the beginning of the year 1929 Kashmir was already seething with discontent. Statesmen in the know of the things deplored the state of affairs. Sir Albion Bannerjee, who, disgusted with the unimaginative mentality of the Government, resigned the post of Foreign and Political Minister which he had held for over two years, told the representative of the Associated Press on the 15th of March 1929:

"Jammu and Kashmir State is labouring under many disadvantages with a large Mohamedan population absolutely illiterate labouring under poverty and very low economic conditions of living in the villages and practically governed like dumb, driven cattle. "There is no touch between the Government and the people, no suitable opportunity for representing grievances and the administrative machinery itself requires overhauling from top to bottom to bring it upto the modern conditions of efficiency. It has at present little or no sympathy with the peoples' wants and grievances.

"There is hardly any public opinion in the State. As regards the Press it is practically non-existent with the result that the Government is not benefitel to the extent that it should be by the impact of healthy criticism."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Governor Visits Poona King Edward Memorial Hospital

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, (By Mail).

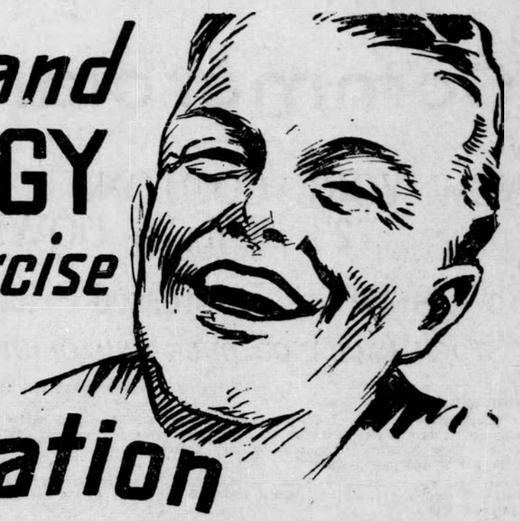
His Excellency the Governor and Lady Lumley paid a visit to the King Edward Memorial Hospital for Women and Children and the Sardar Moodliar Dispensary in Poona City on July 6.

On arrival, their Excellencies were received by Mr. E. W. Trotman, Collector of Poona and Sardar S. C. Moodliar.

Sir Roger and Lady Lumley expressed great satisfaction on the successful working of the Institution.

This Institution was started in the year 1914 and the authorities intend to celebrate its Silver Jubilee next year.

HEALTH and ENERGY without Exercise



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AT a cost of only 2 annas and without any discomfort whatever you can rid yourself of Constipation.

• Constipation is the underlying cause of many distressing ailments which cannot be remedied *in any other way* than by cleansing the system of the poisons arising from bowel irregularity. Aches and pains, fatigue, headaches and lack of energy disappear quickly when the bowel is cleansed and emptied. Ask your dealer for a box of BEECHAM'S PILLS — the most effective vegetable laxative known. Buy a box of BEECHAM'S PILLS to-day! You will never spend 2 annas to better advantage.

Remember—regular cleansing of the system is the first rule of health. It necessarily precedes any measures for revitalizing or rejuvenating the body.

TAKE Beecham's PILLS

THE WORLD'S BEST VEGETABLE LAXATIVE

Made in England

2 ANNAS (CONTAINS 8 PILLS)

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Trial size can now be obtained for Annas 2.
Distributors: JAMES WRIGHT, LTD., 6-11, Lalgir Chambers, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY. Also at Calcutta, Madras & Karachi.

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THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE IN THE EAST

LATEST

Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 23 POINTS DOWN

Foreign Selling Depressed Prices

STOCK EXCHANGE DULL AND QUIET

BOMBAY, July 11

NEW YORK COTTON

Considerable weakness following lower Eastern and Liverpool cables was witnessed to-day in New York cotton. Although brokers remained bullish, foreign selling depressed prices creating very uncertain tendency.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Markets were generally dull but no real selling pressure was in evidence. Giltedged securities eased on profit-taking. Minings and Oils prices showed downward trend.

BOMBAY MARKETS

There was no night trading to-day in Bullio and Cotton.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1938

New York, July 11

Previous closing	8.94
To-day's opening	8.85
Difference	—09
To-day's closing	8.71
Difference	—23

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1938

Liverpool, July 11

Previous closing	5.01
To-day's opening	4.93
Difference	—08
To-day's closing	4.93
Difference	—08

BADACH EXPECTATION

July August	Rs. 153-8
April May 1939	Rs. 170-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, July 11

The New York cotton developed considerable weakness to-day following lower Eastern and Liverpool cables and although brokers remained bullish, foreign selling depressed values giving the market very uncertain tendency.

The trading in October commenced at 8.85 i.e. nine points lower than last closing. Prices eased under lower Liverpool cables and foreign selling with some liquidation but after subsidence of selling the market displayed steadier tendency with the price ruling at 8.84.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 11

The following were the opening ranges:—

October	(8.96/8.95) 8.85/8.83
December	(9.03/9.02) 8.91/8.89
January	(9.06/9.06) 8.90/8.89

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 11

American July	(4.95) 4.85
American October	(5.01) 4.91
Egyptian July	(7.10) 6.97
Egyptian November	(6.90) 6.77

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, July 11

There was no late trading in the local cotton market.

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

London, July 11

There were no tea sales to-day.

JUTE

First marks C.I.F. Continent New Crop July August (£18 value) £18 3/8 sellers

Dunlop August (£20 3/4) £20 3/4

Lightning August (£19 1/2) £19 1/2

RUBBER

Spot (7 1/4 value) 7 5/16 value

Forward October December (7 5/16 paid and buyers) 7 7/16 paid and buyers.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay July August (£11 sellers) £11 1/8 sellers

Linseed Calcutta July (£12 5/8 sellers) £12 9/16 sellers

Linseed La Plata July (£11 13/16 sellers) £11 13/16 sellers

Groundnuts Coromandal August (£10 3/4 sellers) £10 13/16

METALS.

Tin (£189 buyers £189 1/4 sellers. Weak) £189 5/8 buyers £189 7/8 sellers. Steady.

Lead (£14 13/16 buyers £14 7/8 sellers. Weak) £14 15/16 buyers £14 7/8 sellers. Quiet.

Electrolytic Copper (£43 to £43 3/4) £43 to £44

Iron (112) 112

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 11

U S Steel Common New Stock (dol 57) dol 57 1/2

General Motors (dol 38 1/8) dol 39 1/8

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 33 3/8) dol 33 1/8

U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, July 11

Previous closing	4.93 11/16
To-day's opening	4.92 7/8
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.92 7/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, July 11

Previous closing	4.94.06
To-day's opening	4.93.56
To-day's closing	4.92.90

FRANC RATE

London, July 11

Previous closing	178.46
To-day's opening	178.46
To-day's closing	178.56

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 11

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.93.56 and then rose to 4.93.68 but subsequently developed weaker tendency on continued pressure with the rate easing to 4.92.75.

Franc opened at 178.46 and then improved to 178.34 on scattered support.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 29/32) 1-5 29/32

Paris on Bombay (13.310) 13.307

New York on Bombay (36.89) 36.68

Berlin on Bombay (0.91 1/8) 0.91 1/8

London on Milan (93.90) 93.77

London Shanghai (0-8 7/8 nominal) 0-8 7/8 nominal

London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil

Withdrawal (nil) nil

Gold (£7-1-1 1/2) £7-1-2

Silver (19 5/16d.) 19 5/16d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent

4 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent

6 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, July 11

The following cable regarding silver marke. was received in Bombay to-night "Market featureless. Small business."

LONDON SILVER

London, July 11

Spot	(19 5/16d.) 19 5/16d.
Forward	(19 3/16d.) 19 1/8d.

LONDON GOLD

London, July 11

Gold Bar Fine per ounce (£7-1-1 1/2) £7-1-2

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, July 11

Wheat September	4 3 0
Wheat January	4 5 9
Wheat May	3 5 0
Linseed September	7 3 3
Linseed May	5 1 9

WHEAT

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 11

Liverpool wheat opened steady with October 67 7/8. The market was somewhat depressed by lower North American cables and larger world shipments, but subsequently the sentiment improved on acute shortage of contracts which induced some covering purchases.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 11

Chicago wheat opened steady with July opening at 0.71. Prices advanced on scattered support influenced by slightly unfavourable weather report with the price later improved further to 0.71 1/4.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, July 11

Liverpool wheat market closed today at July 75 3/8

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

Bombay, July 11

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £94 3/4

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Thursday June 30	£92 3/4
Friday July 1	£92 7/8
Monday July 4	£92 3/4
Tuesday July 5	£93
Wednesday July 6	£94 1/4
Thursday July 7	£95
Friday July 8	£95

INDIAN LOANS

London, July 11

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£99 3/4) £99 3/4

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£95) £94 3/4

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112 7/8) £112 7/8

4 1/2 per cent Indian 1958-68 (£116) £116

4 per cent Indian 1949-69 (£108) £108

5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£110 1/8) £110 1/8

3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1945-59 (£103 1/2) £103 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-70 (£105 7/8) £105 7/8

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£76 3/8) £75 7/8

3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£104) £103 3/4

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£104 7/8) £104 7/8

5 per cent Funding Loan (£114 3/8) £114 1/4

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£103 3/8) £103

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£112 3/4) £112 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 11

London stock exchange was quiet and featureless with no important developments.

Giltedged securities came under some pressure. Three and half per cent quoted at £94 3/4 i.e. five shillings lower than last closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (14-6, 14-6

Marks and Spencer Ordinary (59-4 1/2) 59-4 1/2

Hydro Electric (dol 5 1/2) dol 4 7/8

Elec Music Industry (14) 13-9

Princhin Johnson (33-4 1/2) 33-4 1/2

Imperial Chemical (32-9) 32-4 1/2

Woolsworth New Ordinary (66) 66

San Paulo 4 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£32 1/4) £32 1/4

Dunlop Rubber (30-4 1/2) 30

Unilever Ordinary (38-6) 38-6

Ford Motors (19-3) 19-3

Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£55 1/2) £54 7/8

British American Tobacco Ordinary (106-6) 106-3

Carreas A (£7 5/8) £7 5/8

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (145-7 1/2) 143-9

P and O S N Company Deferred (22-9) 22-4 1/2

Distillers (99-3) 99-3

Bredford Dye (4-4 1/2) 4-4 1/2

British Celanese (3-6) 3-6

J and P Coates Ordinary (39) 39

Courtaulds Ordinary (36-10 1/2) 36

Fine Cotton Spinners (4-7 1/2) 4-4 1/2

Vickers Limited Ordinary (21-10 1/2) 21-6

Inter Nickels (dol 48 5/8) dol 50

Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (40-7 1/2) 39-4 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (17-6) 17-6

Donaro Tea (37-6) 36-3

Empire of India (26-3) 26-3

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£8 1/2) £8 1/2

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (28-9) 28-9

Gule Kelampong (25) 25

Rubber Plant Inv Trust (29-9) 29-9

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (40) 40-0

Burma Corporation (11-7 1/2) 11-4 1/2

Rio Tintos (£14 7/8) £14 3/8

East Rand Proprietors (61-3) 61-3

Rand Mines (£8 7/8) £8 7/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£16 1/8) £16 1/8

Associated Portland Cement (85-7 1/2) 85-7 1/2

Trinidad Leasehold (103-9) 102-6

Su. Nigel (£11) £11

Spring Mines Split Shares (28-9) 28-9

Union Corporation (£9) £9

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (29-4 1/2) 28-9

Anglo Iranian (101-3) 100-0

Burma Oil (89-4 1/2) 88-9

Mexican Eagle (5-1 1/2) 4-9

Shell Transport (91-10 1/2) 91-10 1/2

Royal Dutch (£38 3/8) £37 3/4

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£47) £46 1/2

London Midland and Scott Ordinary (£16 7/8) £16 7/8

London North Eastern Def (£3) £3

Southern Def (£16 3/4) £16 3/4

London Transport 5 per cent (£128) £128

London Transport 'C' Stock (£75 1/2) £75 1/2

Weather Over U. S. Cotton Belt

Eastern:—Generally fair, local showers.

Central:—Showers probably.

Western:—Generally fair, continued warm.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Spurt In Sugar

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, July 11

The Stock Exchange was quiet with fractional losses predominating in view of Wall Street's hesitancy on Saturday.

Among commodities sugar provided an outstanding feature, the prices rising sharply to the accompaniment of extensive bear covering and speculative buying in anticipation of a favourable outcome of the deliberations of the International Sugar Council.

The turnover amounted to 20,000 tons.

On the Foreign Exchanges the Dollar was firm on continental demand while Francs were offered by Paris against purchases of gold.

Wall Street was easier.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Easier Feeling In Jutes

CALCUTTA, July 11.

Jutes opened firm after the weekend but as the day progressed easier feeling was again noticed and prices receded to some extent. The volume of business was meagre. Coals this section remained more or less unchanged. Teas disclosed no special feature. In miscellaneous Indian iron and steel and other speculative issues after opening steady began to sag on selling pressure and business was also very limited. Sugar shares kept firm. Government securities were steady.

Following were closing quotations.

Government securities:—Three and half per cent Government Paper 98-13, four and half per cent loan 1955/60 119-12, small lot, five per cent loan 1939/44 103/14 small lot, five and half per cent loan 1938/40 100/4, small lot

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1594 small odd lot, Do Conty 384, C Div, Reserve Bank 117, Kalighat Falta 91.

Cottons:—Bengal 327, C Div, Dhemo Main 12-14, Equitable 36-10, Harriladih 15, Mundulpore 9-14, New Bansdeopur 18, Union 25-12, Bhalgora 4/5, Jaintv Central 1-12, Talcher 1-8.

Jutes:—Agrapara 14-12, Ex Div, Anglo-India 295, Bally 163, small lot, Barnagore 126, Clive 20-12, small lots, Do a Pref 122, Hooghly Pref 16-8, C Div Howrah 43-12, Kamarhatty 430, Lansdowne 140, Ct. Presidency 3-10. National 20-2, Standard Pref 144.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corpn. 7-9, Consolidated tin 5-12, Indian Copper 2-8, Rhodesia Copper 1-13, Tavoy tin 1-12, Bengal Potteries 4-12, Dalmia Cement Ord. 10.3, Do Defd 3-10, Do Pref 87 small lot, Alkali and Chemical Pref. 105-8 small odd lots, E Bengal Chemical Ord 311, small lot, Bengal Telephone Ord 18-4, Do Pref 14-9, Ex Div Muttra Elec. 10, Britannia Building and Iron 6-4, Burn and Co. Ord 235, Do six per cent Pref 120, Hukumchand Steel Ord 8-6, Indian Galvanizing 18-8, small lot, Indian Iron 26-5, Indian Malleable Casting Ord 6-8, Do Defd 2-5, Indian St Wagon Ord 49, Kumardhubi Eng. Ord 3-6, Marshalls 1-13, National Iron and Steel 3-12, Corpn. Ord 5-7, Birds Investment Pref 95 small lot, B. I. Corpn. Ord 3-3, Calcutta Ice 5-4, Dunlap Rubber Ord 14.8, Indian Cables 11-6, Macfarlane Defd 1-6, Rohtas Industry Ord 23-6, British Burma Petrol 3-14, Titaghur Paper a Ord 15-2, Do B Ord 14-10, Midnapore Zemindary 85, Buland 11-8, Carew and Co. New one Pref Cawnpore 20-14, Champaran 14-8, Dyer Meakin (Burma). 55, Raza 12-4.

Teas:—Bishnauth 24-12, small lots, Dufflaghur 10.4, Hattikhira 19-6, Nambarnadi 6-6, Rutema 8-4, Singtom 70.

Debentures:— Six per cent 1925/55/85 Calcutta Port Trust 130 small lot, four per cent 1905/49 Rangoon Port Trust 130 small lot, five and quarter per cent 1938/50 Rohtas Industries 100-8.—A. P.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, July 11.

Wheat	3,583 cwts.
Linseed	6,056 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	117 cwts.
Gingellyseed	553 cwts.
Poppyseed	5 cwts.
Groundnuts	7,671 cwts.
Rice	21,241 cwts.
Cottonseed	1,252 cwts.
Mowraseed	1,149 cwts.
Gram	379 cwts.
Joowar	4,912 cwts.
Barley	127 cwts.
Bajree	315 cwts.
Indian Sugar	8,207 cwts.

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS

Receipts from 1st September 1937 to 7th July 1938		2,394,583
Same time previous season		3,029,966
Exports from 1st September 1937 to 7th July 1938		
	1937	1936
United Kingdom	56,935	77,790
Continent	249,902	368,861
China	82,864	26,250
Japan	573,724	1,385,323
Coast Ports	58,334	35,835
U. S. A.	200	8,910
	1,021,959	1,902,969
Total export by rail, 1st September 1937 to 7th July 1938		343,807
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1937 to 7th July 1938		937,624
Same period last year		668,575
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 7th July 1938		1,086,049
Same time last year		983,059

KARACHI STATISTICS

Total receipts of cotton from Up-country from 1st September 1937 to 30th June 1938	1,476,745
Same time previous season	2,223,855
Total cotton shipped from 1st September 1937 to 23rd June 153	1,110,165
Same time previous year	1,912,216

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, July 9.

Messrs. Bathiwala and Karani have received the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amr. Power and Lt. Pfd. 5 p.c. A	34
Amr. Foreign Power Pfd. 7 p.c.	23
Amr. Tel. and Tel.	141 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	520
Western Union Telg.	31
Baltimore and Ohio Rly.	9
New York Central Rly.	18 3/4
Union Pacific	78
United States Rubber	37
Texas Corporation	44 1/2
Sherwin William	5
Alaska Juncau	10
Allis Chalmers	48
Montogomery Ward	43
Socony	15
St. Oil of New Jersey	55
United States Steel	57 3/4
Bethlehem Steel	59
Crucible Steel	33
National Steel	60
Republic Steel	18 3/4
Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt	8
Steel Co. of Canada	68
Anaconda Copper Mining	33 3/4
Int. Nickel of Canada	49 1/2
Chrysler Motors	65
General Motors	39
General Electric	40 3/4
Union Carbide	80
Consolidated Oil	10 1/4
Imperial Oil of Canada	15
Chase Bank	33
National City Bank	25 3/4

Turnover 600,000 shares. Trading Market and appears ready to buy on any setback. U. S. Steel Corporation shipped 4,78,057 tons of finished steel in June.

CHEQUES CLEARED

Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending 8-7-1938 were as under:—

Number of cheques—99005

Amount of cheques—Rs. 16,25,77,909-14-5.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, July 11

To-day's closing quotations:

Sind Cotton July	14	6
January	15	6 9
Panjab July	12	10 6
January	13	11 3
Desi American July	18	9 0
January	18	15 0
Tone: Dull.		
Wheat July	21	8 3
September	21	10 9
October	21	15 9
Tone: Quiet.		
Gram July	23	9 3
September	23	5 3
October	23	9 0
Toria July	34	15 0
September	35	6 0
November	35	13 9
Cottonseed July	15	8 9
September	16	0 3
October	16	0 3

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS' BILL

(Continued from Page 6).

further, that absence of knowledge of these two departments alone cannot form a justification for prohibition of the practice of the homoeopathic physician pure and simple, particularly when, as at present, Government are not prepared to recognise Homoeopathy, to permit homoeopaths to work as medical officers in public institutions or to allow them even to sign various kinds of certificates. If and when Government are pleased to lay down a standard of homoeopathic education, to undertake or assist such education, and to grant any privileges to qualified homoeopaths, it will be time to think of imposing disabilities on unqualified ones; certainly not till then.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

bars; 150 pkgs chicory; 100 bags stl hinges; 81 bundles plywood; 400 bags ground lime stones; 130 cases iron rivets; 69 cases amatures; 313 bags iron hinges;

From Lisbon: 150 cases slate pencils; 115 bags corks.

From Copenhagen: 330 pcs aspenlogs.

S S Elysia Agents Anchor Line Ltd from Glasgow: 89 cases cottons; 110 cs sewing ctn thread on reels; 75 bales old newsapers; 401 cases whisky; 1827 cases beer, 78 cases ale; 100 cases wine; 50 bales tyres and tubes; 60 cases boiler fluid; 256 pcs sau e'ware; 116 D/bags bolts an nuts; 84 lse m s plates; 40 bundles m s hoops, 120 D/bags stl spikes; 360 lse c i cisterns; 1772 bags rivets; 117 lse stl rounds; 617 cases sewing machy and parts thereof; 30 drums cod oil; 100 drums phenoid, 58 lse stl tyres.

From Swansea: 1839 boxes tin plates.

From Newport: 100 cases bath bricks; 473 bundles black sheet cuttings; 250 boxes tin plates; 386 bundles black sheets; 100 bags sulphate of alumina.

From Liverpool: 133 pcs sau e'ware; 100 bales old newspaper; 500 cases tiles; 68 cases cottons 34 cases whisky; 1000 drums caustic soda; 200 bundles m s sheet pieces; 100 bags soda ash; 50 bdls y m sheets; 326 cases machinery; 125 pcs c i cisterns; 267 drums bleaching powder; 54 cases ctn yarn; 102 cases bottled stout; 155 kegs paint; 200 cases springs; 31 cases bobbins; 800 casks china clay; 288 ctns accumulators; 94 cases biscuits; 60 cyl liquid chiorine; 100 cases quaker oats; 81 brls lubg oil; 160 kegs lubg grease; 40 kegs mercine glaze powder; 45 rums pyrolignate of iron; 100 bundles yoke buffers; 100 bundles hook buffers; 284 drums dry aniline dye; 75 lse motor covers; 84 ctns empty tins; 152 cases milk powder.

From Alexandria: 165 bales cotton.

From Suez: 334 drums asphalt.

S S Vita Agents M Mackenzie from Busrah: 967 bkts wet dates; 95 bags sheep skins; 50 bags dry dates; 200 bgs mash.

From Bushire: 200 bags p seeds; 198 bags gum.

From Karachi: 468 bales cotton; 1054 bags wheat; 261 bags gram; 33 bags math grain 140 cases tin plates; 395 bags gram chuni; 1713 bags gram flour.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, July 11

Volkart ss Hoegh Silverlight of 3186 reg tons, Captain D Arnesen arrived on 8th instant from Vancouver via American Ports Singapore and Colombo with general cargo.

Indo Burmah Petroleum ss Shwedagon of 1999 reg tons Captain T A Goodbody arrived on 10th instant from Rangoon with petroleum and general cargo.

Volkart Bros ss Tosari of 4457 reg tons Captain J H Nandrist arrived on 10th instant from Basra via Abadan and Bushire with oil and general cargo.

Anglo Iranian Oil ss British Emperor of 2155 reg tons, Captain R R Williamson arrived from Abadan via Cochin in water ballast.

SAILED

T Morrison ss Akbar of 2479 reg tons Captain H Morini sailed for Mauritius via Karachi with passengers and local cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 11-7-1938.

S S Jaladuta (Sc S N) for Negapatam and Calcutta.

S S Alberto Treves (L T) for Europe and America Ports via Aden

S S Yeifuku Maru (O S K) for China Japan Ports via Penang and Singapore.

NAVLAKHI SHIPPING ADVICES

S S Irrawadi of the B S N Co is due on 11th instant with 400 tons cargo of 9000 packages of seeds, grains, wheat, tea, cocoanuts, coir rope, and general cargo from foreign vessels transhipped in Bombay Harbour for Navlakhi Port, to be railed to various destinations for consignees in Kathiawar and Gujarat. She will load about 1000 F. P. C. Bales and empty oil barrels for Bombay.

S S Hatimura of the B I S N Co from Rangoon and coast ports called on 7th afternoon and left on 8th morning after discharge of 226 tons cargo of 111 Pig lead bars, 1000 tins and 100 cases matches, 407 bags rice, 143 teak squares, 470 bundles teak boards, 284 bundles coir yarn, 20 drums cocoanut oil and 6 bags cocoanuts. She loaded export for Karachi, of 252 bags mung, 20 boras waste cotton, 101 bags oil cakes.

S S Jalamani of the Scindia Line brought from Rangoon to-day 1243 bags rice, 60 teak squares, 2605 bundles scantlings, for Ahmedabad, Wadhwan, Rajkot, Vankaner and Morvi merchants.

Goods wagons booked from Navlakhi for week ending 7th instant with silicate of soda, farina, window glass, bleaching powder drums, maize starch, paper reels, sulphate of alumina, aspen logs, straw boards, kraft paper, joists, plywood, iron pipes, sizing flour, teak squares were 206 with 1648 tons. 136 wagons were railed beyond Viramgam. 28 wagons to Kathiawar stations, 37 wagons to Morvi, and 5 were transhipment Road Vans.

Steamer Passenger Traffic figures in April were, 41 sailings, 2353 passengers, carried outward, and 96 inward. In May total trips outward were 59 with 3112 passengers and 626 passengers inward. On 17 occasions over 100 passengers were carried per trip. The highest number of passengers carried was 150 twice. On the inward trips the largest number of passengers disembarked was 66 once. The average per day of inward passengers by steamer being 20.

Passenger Boats in May brought 1020 passenger inward giving an average of 33 per day; In June 1100 passengers disembarked under favourable weather conditions, special landing arrangements and entraining without detention. The average per day was 36 passengers.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, July 11

5 Kybfels 4785 Port Okha 13-7 L Edwards

9 Himalaya Maru 3187 Kobe 12-7 O S K

Jetty End Tairea 3756 Durban 20-7 M M

11 Braunfels 4852 Hamburg 13-7 L Edwards

12 Elysia 4211 Karachi 12-7 Anchor Line

13 Talamba 3844 N F N F M M

14 Tosari 4458 Singapore 12-7 Volkart Bros.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Naringa 4118 N F N F M M

4 Varela 1928 Busra 14-7 M M

5 Hashemi 298 M Coast 12-7 S Hassum

10/11 Nirvana 3765 NF NF M M

14 Baroda 1883 Busra 13-7 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

K Rizwani 3306 N F N F T Morrison

M Vasna 2026 N F 21-7 M M

Q Jalajyoti 2698 N F N F Scindia S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Chitral 4-8-38 P and O S N

Bhutan 16-7-38 P and O S N

Mooltan 14-7-38 P and O

Corfu 21-7-38 P and O

Strathaird 28-7-38 P and O

FROM OSLO

Nagara 18-7-38 L Edward

FROM HULL

Serbino 18-7-38 James Finlay

FROM LIVERPOOL

Cilicia 22-7-38 Anchor Line

Clan Macbean 13-7-38 James Finlay

City of Hongkong 19-7-38 K Nixon

FROM HAMBURG

Tannenfels 45-7-38 L Edwards

Aagtekerk 25-7-38 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Ceylon 18-7-38 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres Garfield 26-7-38 F F Campbell

Hoegh Silverlight 11-7-38 Volkart Bros.

FROM TRIESTE

Himalaya 19-7-38 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Conte Biancamano 1-8-38 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Yeifuku Maru 10-7-38 O S Kaisha

Jeypore 16-7-38 P and O

Conte Rosso 9-7-38 L Triestino

Conte Verde 26-7-38 L Triestino

Hakozaki Maru 30-7-38 N Y K

Ranchi 22-7-38 P and O S N

China Maru 20-7-38 N Kaisha

FROM BASRA

Barpeta 14-7-38 M M

Varsova 16-7-38 M M

FROM SYDNEY

Maloja 16-7-38 P and O S N

Strathnaver 30-7-38 P and O S N

FROM GUJRAN

Takliwa 9-7-38 M M

Kenya 23-7-38 M M

FROM BASSEIN

Jaladuta 10-7-38 Scindia S N S

FROM RANGOON

Itinda 14-7-38 M M

FROM CALCUTTA

Gandara 14-7-38 M M

FROM KARACHI

City of Leicester 9-7 J Finlay

Toyama Maru 11-7-38 N Y K

Alberto Treves 12-7-38 L Triestino

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Naldera 6-8-38 P and O S N

Narkunda 13-8-38 P and O S N

Somali 2-8-38 M M

Rajputana 9-7-38 P and O S N

Maloja 16-7-38 P and O S N

Strathnaver 30-7-38 P and O S N

Ranchi 23-7-38 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Hongkong 10-8-38 K Nixon

Elysia 23-7-38 Anchor Line

FOR HAMBURG

Brauenfels 12-7-38 L Edwards

Kybfels 31-7-38 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Garfield 28-7-38 F F Campbell

City of Hereford 25-7-38 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde 26-7-38 L Triestino

Alberto Treves 13-7-38 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Alipore 6-7-38 P and O S N

Himalaya Maru 10-7-38 O S Kaisha

Corfu 21-7-38 P and O S N

Tokiwa Maru 17-7-38 N Y Kaisha

Bhutan 19-7-38 P and O S N

Yeifuku Maru 25-7-38 O S Kaisha

Toyama Maru 19-7-38 N Y K

Conte Biancamano 1-8-38 L Triestino

FOR SYDNEY

Mooltan 14-7-38 P and O S N

Strathaird 28-7-38 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Vasna 21-7-38 M M

Baroda 13-7-38 M M

Varela 14-7-38 M M

Barpeta 20-7-38 M M

FOR DURBAN

Kenya 5-8-38 M M

Tairea 20-7-38 M M

FOR RANGOON

Gogra 3-7-38 M M

FOR CALCUTTA

Bahadur 10-7-38 T Morrison

FOR KARACHI

Elysia 12-7-38 Anchor Line

Kybfels 11-7-38 L Edward

B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Moncalieri 9-7-38

S S City of Leicester 8-7-38

S S Conte Rosso 9-7-38

S S Naringa 9-7-38

S S Rajputana (boats) 9-7-38

EXPORTS

S S Elysia for Liverpool: 25 bales ctn waste clean C Jairam; 28 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 23 bales wool raw T Bhavarlal; 47 bags gr nut oil cake P M Kataria, 30 bales raw wool M Nissim.

For Manchester: 50 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 20 bales ctn waste clean C Jairam; 79 bales ctn fly clean Supt T Products (India); 25 bales ctn twist waste L O Vora; 100 bales ctn twist waste C Jairam; 125 bales raw cotton Swastica G Trading

S S Bramfel. for Hamburg: 125 pcs white metal ingots The Straits Calcutta Commercial Co; 1280 bags gr nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 1360 bags gr nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 1360 bags gr nut oil cake P Surchand.

For Antwerp: 2000 pkts gr nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 100 bales hemp raw J Kanji; 110 bales ctn waste clean M Chandulal, 1300 bags gr nut oil cake K Prasad.

For Barjan: 50 bales ctn twist waste L O Vora.

For Beyrouth: 15 bales ctn grey yarn A El Ejel.

S S Alberto Treves for Genoa: 200 bags beryl ore Cox and Kings (Agents); 110 bales raw cotton A Clayton; 56 bs raw cotton Sapt T Products; 112 bales raw cotton B Cursondas.

For Marseilles: 90 bags cellery seeds D Abraham; 65 bags psyllium seeds D Abraham; 348 bags red oxide of iron ore T. Cotton Agents; 745 bags gr nuts in shell G Gokalchand.

For Famagusta: 24 bales grey ctn yarn Sassoon J David.

For Tripoli: 10 bales grey ctn yarn Sassoon J David.

For Fiume: 220 bales raw cotton Japan Ctn Trading; 55 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros: 55 bales raw cotton A Clayton.

For Trieste: 84 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros; 110 bales raw cotton K Devchand; 110 bales raw cotton L O Vora.

For Burgas: 55 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Himalaya Maru for Dairen: 300 bales raw cotton Kotak.

For Kobe: 400 bales raw cotton Kotak; 20 bales raw cotton The Cotton Agents.

IMPORTS

S S Rinda Agents L Edwards from Gothenburg: 3656 bundles box boards; 829 bales paper; 150 bales wood pulp; 263 pcs aspen wood; 230 bales boards; 54 cases enam hollow ware; 300 bags sulphate of alumina; 297 cases wire nails; 246 cases nails; 229 cases stl hinges and accessories;

From Oslo: 772 bales paper; 45 bales boards; 375 bales dry sulphate wood pulp; 300 bags nitrate of soda.

From Hamburg: 195 bales paper; 54 cases metal sheets; 1674 coils wire rods; 505 bales empty glass bottles; 123 cases iron chains; 134 drums bleaching powder; 60 coils galvd strand wire; 91 bundles round brass rods; 188 pcs sau e'ware; 85 bundles iron tubes.

From Rotterdam: 50 bales strawboards; 300 bags dextrine; 200 bags farina starch; 87 casks chrome alum; 92 bales paper.

From Antwerp: 68 bales paper; 69 cs window glass; 92 cases material; 218 cs

(Continued in Col. 5.)

Foreign Selling On N. Y. Cotton Exchange

PRESENT WEATHER FAVOURABLE

Operators Cautious, Awaiting Crop Developments

Bombay, July 11.

Foreign selling probably on the belief that the New York market had discounted Bureau figures, was the chief depressive influence on Saturday, which was not helped by fairly large overnight realising orders.

The market opened barely steady in moderately active trading and declined on lower Liverpool cables with pressure mostly at the opening. Subsequently the market became steadier in sympathy with stocks and on reports of rains in portions in the Western and Central Belts. Prices declined further on renewed liquidation.

WEEKLY REVIEW

After being active, the market turned quieter and cautious pending the acreage report, following the strong rise in sympathy with stocks and in response to relatively small private acreage estimates with the suggestion that growers may possibly have adhered to the original plantings instead of increasing them following the upward revision of acreage allotments.

Opinions with regard to them differ, some believing that private estimates may have failed to consider additional planting after the quota revision. Meanwhile conservative quarters opine that present prices would discount an acreage at about 26,500,000 and in view of the price advance thus far it is held that the official estimate must be considerably lower to stimulate fresh buying.

Goods market was quiet but undertone stood firm with mills asking higher prices. Ther ware good bookings resulting from an improved spot remand but in the latter part of the week there was a tendency to await the Government Report.

COMMENTS OF COTTON REPORT.

Applying the ten year average abandonment, the smallest acreage for harvest since 1921 is indicated. Among the causes for the sharp reduction are the A.A.A. Programme, relatively low cotton prices received for the previous crop and difficulties of securing stands because of unfavourable weather.

Decreases are very great in the West especially in the high yielding district of California. Acreage in Sea Island is 27,000 acres compared with 19,900. American Egyptian acreage is 41,000 acres, 21,000 being unaffected by the control.

NEW YORK MARKET

The market opened at a decline of 12 points with October 8.96 and improved to 9.01 which was the highest level but renewed selling pressure again depressed prices 8 points from the highest level and October was quoted 8.93 which was the lowest level. The market closed at a net decline of 14 to 12 points. Spot cotton prices declined 14 points at 9.03c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was easy on increased selling pressure and closed at a decline of 11 to 13 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 13 points at 9.09c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 4 points with October 5.06. The market advanced on firm overseas advices which attracted scattered long liquidation. Later on there was outside hedge selling and weekend liquidation. The market closed at a decline of 1 to 2 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 2 points at 5.19d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton market was quiet with a limited business. Giza futures closed one point down but spot cotton was 6 points up at 7.59d. Uppers futures declined 4 points. The Alexandria cotton market was closed on Saturday.

DOLLAR QUESTION

"Cotton prices have fluctuated rather erratically during the past wek over a range of approximately one dollar per bales. The undertone, however, has been steadier, values moving away from the eight-cent mark and maintaining more stability, although at times subject to quick changes either way.

It is an open question whether the market is dominated more by the usual market factors or by the so-called political aspect of the situation.

WEATHER DEVELOPMENTS

Some close observers lean towards the latter theory, although weather and crop advices have attracted more attention in this connection, the market has recently been stimulated by revived rumours of the possibility of dollar devaluation and by the strength of foreign exchange against the dollar and the foreign buying of gold. London, however, appears to be more confident of some American action than either New York or Washington, and, in fact, the administration stated overnight that there was no intention of revaluing gold in the immediate future.

Many observers here believe that nothing is probable at least until the Administration's spending and lending programme has a chance to function. This feature is considered constructive for commodities and has served to discourage agreessive selling.

Weather conditions in the first half of the present week were unfavourable with further rains and increased complaints of insect activities. In the latter half they have improved considerably; weather has been clear and warm, relieving some of the anxiety as to the safety of the new crop.

JULY LIQUIDATION

There is much interest here in the progress of July liquidation.

Some interests have certificated more cotton at delivery points. Outside interest is still small, new buying incentives being lacking owing to continued unfavourable business conditions and to the tendency to await the final adjournment of Congress, where no important new farm legislation has so far been reported.—"M.G."

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. October Highest (10-31 a.m.)	9.07—07
N. Y. October Lowest (11-19 a.m.)	8.93—15
Liverpool October Highest	5.06+04
Liverpool October Lowest	5.01—01

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Market possibly a little higher but would favour taking profits on longs. Believe other commodities working higher.

New York.—Although acreage above average expectations planted area smallest during last thirty seven years. Present weather favourable but renewal showery conditions would make weevil most serious threat in recent years. Favour conservative long position.

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York:—

Cotton allowing for usual abandonment to-day's acreage report not bearish especially considering crop lateness and potential insect damage weather now most important factor expect some increase offerings as South Texas crop movement becomes larger domestic dry goods sales continue above production.

Considerable foreign selling and domestic realising weather unsettled crop accounts from Texas better.

Market strong small acreage apparent present low condition fear extensive weevil activity cloth market active strong anticipate continued upward trend.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., have received the following cable:—

Garside.—Crop weather very favourable ten days. Average yields on current acreage would produce 11576000. Better Loan cotton now selling around repossession levels. Domestic British mills hold gains. Commodities domestic business higher.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable:—

Cotton: 'Expect cotton will appear on market about 9.50. For next month market very dependent daily weather news. Prefer purchases weak days for quick profits.'

Metals: 'Still following Wall Street. Profit-taking well taken by fresh speculative purchases. Favour buying any setbacks.'

Sugar: 'Conference causing nervousness, no definite results disclosed. Prefer look on temporarily.'

Rubber: 'Profit-taking well absorbed undertone good. Sentiment and business prospects America steadily improving. Favour purchases on all slight recessions.'

Wheat: 'Opinion unchanged, dependent weather news.'

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, July 9.

GIZA—	
Spot	7.59+6.
July	7.10—1.
October	6.90—1.
November	6.90—1.
January 1939	7.05—1.
March	7.12—1.
May	7.12—1.
UPPER—	
Spot	6.18+1.
July	5.99—4.
October	5.97—4.
November	5.99—4.
January 1939	6.02—4.
March	6.05—4.
May	6.09—4.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 9.

Broach J/A. 1938 op 158 3/4; highest 159 1/4; lowest 157 3/8; closing 157 3/8.

Broach A/M. 1939 op 177 1/8; highest 177 3/8; lowest 175 3/8; closing 175 3/8.

Oomra July op 147 3/4; highest 147 3/4; lowest 146 1/2; closing 146 1/2.

Oomra D/Jan. op 157 1/2; highest 157 1/2; lowest 157; closing 157.

Bengal July op 124 1/4; highest 124 1/4; lowest 122; closing 122.

Bengal D/Jan. op 134; highest 134; lowest 131 3/4; closing 131 3/4.

T/Mandi for Broach A/May 1939 (21-7-38) Rs. 4 1/4

T/Mandi for Broach A/May 1939 (24-3-39) Rs. 23 3/4.

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, July 11.

September	54.70
October	55.00

SEEDS MARKET CLOSED

Bombay, July 11.

The seeds traders association remained closed to-day being a Hindu holiday.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 11.

Following a decline of 14 points in New York cotton futures the local market was expected to open at Rs. 174/8 but the market opened easy at Rs. 173/4 for Broach A/M. delivery and declined to Rs. 172/14 on scattered selling. Later on there was some covering and prices rallied to Rs. 173/4. Old Broach J/A was quoted at Rs. 155.

The general feeling is slightly less bullish owing to favourable crop reports in U.S.A. but lower levels are likely to attract some covering. The crop is not made in America and we think advisable to lean on the constructive side.

The Liverpool market was expected to open at a decline of 5 points but it opened 8 points down and was later quoted 10 points lower which induced selling in the local market and Broach A/M. declined to Rs 172/6. Later on Liverpool was quoted 8 points down and prices rallied to Rs. 172/8. There was some covering in old Broach and the difference narrowed to Rs. 17. To-day being a Hindu Holiday, the market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A	154	-0	0
Broach A/M.	172	0	0
Oomra July	143	6	0
Oomra D/J	153	6	0
Bengal July	120	0	0
Bengal D/J	128	12	0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, July 11.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—					
Bengal U.P.	128	125	122	119	
Punjab	128	125	122	119	
Rajputana	128	125	122	119	
Oomra No. 3	152	149	146	143	...
C. P. No. 1	162	159	156	153	...
C. P. No. 2	157	154	151	148	...
Broach No. 2	..	161	159	157	155
Punjab-Ame.	...	185	182	179	176
Surat		213	210	207	204
Rajpipla	...	205	202	199	196
Navsari	...	219	216	213	210

Cotton Tenders

Bombay, July 11.

	To-day	Total.
Broach	1600	20150
Bengal	—	100
Oomra	100	850

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, July 11.

July	195.00—390
September	189.50—130
October	187.60—230
November	187.50—260
January	188.10—310

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, July 11.

Bengal Superfine	123/25
Bengal Fine	120/21
Bengal F.G.	118/19
C. P. 1	154/57
C. P. 2	146/48
Arvi	147/48
Amraoti	142/46
Ellichpur	148/49
Berar	142/46
Khandesh	134/39
Jalna/Sailu	134/39
Burwah/Sanavad	146/49
Khandwa	147/49
Harda/Khirkiya	148/49
Mathia	124/29
Malkapur	139/43
Broach	155/58
Punjab 4F.	173/79
Punjab 289F.	200/205
Sindh N.T.	185/95
Kampala	277/82
Jinja	265/67
Navsari	215/17

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, July 11

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

In full-pressed bales 9-7-38	This year	Since 1st Sept Last year
Khandesh	53,879	205,934
Central India 36	44,587	337,353
Barsi and Nagar 27	149,595	174,475
Hyderabad Gaorani	40,322	101,597
Berar	325,201	579,587
Central Province	81,882	114,560
Total Oomras 63	695,466	1,513,446
Dholera 942	135,623	173,579
N W Provinces 31	3,081	10,034
Rajputana	16,213	97,022
Sind Punjab 58	518,438	343,531
Broach 270	262,380	341,225
Coompta and Dharwar 1,249	59,123	70,386
Westerns Northerns	23,040	30,542
Cocoanada	23	155
Tinnevelly and Cambodia 120	4,551	18,752
American	177,828	19,303
Egyptian, African and Sudan 1,018	502,651	407,735
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	1,171	134
Total 3,751	2,399,598	3,035,024

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 7th July

In full-pressed bales 9-7-38	This year	Last year
Europe 230	307,037	455,561
Japan and China 1,580	656,588	1,411,573
Coast Ports	58,334	35,835
Up-country by Rail	343,807	260,540
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	10,493	2,061
Total 1,730	1,376,259	2,165,570

American Cotton Figures

F.P. Balec.	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 9-7-38	7821000	6823000
Receipts Yesterday 9-7-38	5000	6000
Exports to date 9-7-38	5795000	5670000
Stock at Ports 8-7-38	2469000	1141000
Stock at Interior Towns 8-7-38	2050000	901000
Stock at Liverpool 8-7-38	1138000	860000
Visible Supply 8-7-38	5819000	3132000
Quantity in sight 8-7-38	13518300	13064000
Quantity out of sight 8-7-38	10580000	13184000

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Liverpool, July 11

Temperatures between 90 and 95 Light to moderate rainfall in Central Belt and Texas. Forecast: Western Belt generally fair, all balance entire Belt partly cloudy.

BANK OF BARODA LTD.

Ad-Interim Dividend

"The net profit of the Bank of Baroda Ltd. for the half year ended 30th June 1938, subject to audit, including the sum of Rs. 68,505-9-2 brought forward amounts to Rs. 3,00,553-4-10. The Directors have resolved to declare an ad-interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum free of Income Tax on the paid up Capital which will absorb Rs. 1,50,000 and to carry forward the balance of Rs 1,50,553-4-10 to the next account."

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:—

Oct. 126 Dec. 124 Jan. 128 March 128 May 131 at Cross Rate 4.93 11/16.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach J/A. 1938 156/8—Liverpool July 1938 4.90 Rs. 57 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1939 174/8—Liverpool May 1939 5.07 Rs. 46 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 1939 174/8—New York May 9.11 Rs. 30 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.93 11/16.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, July 11.

On Saturday London gold prices remained unchanged at £7-1-1 1/2 while London Paris Exchange rate was quoted 6 points up at 1/8.46 dollar sterling Cross rate was quoted 4,93 11/16. London silver prices advanced 1/16d. to 19 5/16 for spot and forward quotation was raised 1/8d. to 19 3/16d. There was some Bear covering and the market was steady. Montreal futures were unchanged and Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 0.8 7/8. The local market was closed to-day being Ashadi Purnima.

LONDON SILVER

London, July 9.

Spot	19-5/16
Forward	19-3/16

LONDON GOLD

Gold Bars Fine per oz.	£7/1/1½

Montreal Silver

Montreal, July 9.

July	43.30
September	42.90
December	42.90

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, July 9.

August	£10-15-0.
September	£10-16-3.

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, July 9.

July	74 1/2d.
October	68d.
December	66 3/4d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, July 9.

July	dol 0.70 3/4.
September	dol 0.72.
December	dol 0.74

STRONG BUYING MOVEMENT IN LONDON RUBBER

Better Feeling In U. S. A.

London, July 6

By Air Mail.

Messrs. Symington and Wilson have issued the following Weekly Rubber Market report:

After we had gone to press on Wednesday of last week a strong buying movement developed on this market resulting in a sharp rise in prices all round. The buyers' price of Standard Sheet on the Spot at 3.45 had been only 6 13/16d. but a considerable quantity of Spot Rubber changed hands up to 7d. before the close. The forward prices also moved upward. The upward trend continued on Thursday. Spot Rubber being traded in as high as 7 5/16d. and closing at 3.45 with buyers at 7 1/4d.

On Friday the market was easier at first but closed firm while on Monday a strong upward movement again took place which carried the price of Spot Rubber up as high as 7 9/16d., the market remaining firm throughout the day and closing at the best. On Tuesday the upening was again steady and although less active than on Monday the tone remained firm up to about 3.15 when Wall Street opened easier and Rubber on the Commodity Exchange of New York fell about half a cent. Prices here slipped back about 1/4d. per lb. corresponding to the drop in New York but closed steady at the decline.

This morning the opening here was somewhat irregular. The lower level attracted a good deal of buying however and at the time of writing prices are fully steady at last night's closing rates and some positions are fractionally higher.

The lowest price at which business has been done in Standard Sheet on the Spot during the period under review was 7d. done on Wednesday after 3.45 and the highest 7 9/16d. done on Monday. At the time of writing the buyers' price of Standard Sheet on the Spot is 7 1/4d. per lb. and on the week prices show an advance of 3/8d. to 7/16d. per lb.

There has again been a considerable volume of buying by British and Continental manufacturers through what we can gather the majority of manufacturers are still inclined to keep out of the market hoping for some recession from the present level.

BETTER FEELING

The dominating factor in the market has again been the better feeling regarding business prospects in the U. S. A. for the second half of the year. A much more optimistic view has been taken on Wall Street for several days now and this would seem to be spreading over the country and is already reflected in a substantial improvement in retail trade. The declining tendency on Wall Street in the earlier dealings yesterday was due not to any change of sentiment but solely to profit taking and seemed to have disappeared in the final hour of trading the market closing on a steady to firm note.

MALAYAN SHIPMENTS

The figures of shipments from Malaya for the month of June have been published by the Malayan Information Agency and are as follows:—Gross shipments amounted to 42,258 tons (May 38,245 tons). Imports are put at 14,394 tons (10,325 tons), leaving 27,864 tons (27,920 tons) as the nett exports of Malayan produce.

The estimated export of Rubber from the regulated area for June is given as 34,000 tons. As this figure exceeds the exports of Malayan produce by about 6,000 tons it means that about that amount must have been added to port stocks during the month.

The permissible exportable amount for Malaya for the month of June was 30,100 tons so that with clearances at about 34,000 tons Malaya has exceeded the amount for the month by about 3,900 tons. This nearly wipes out the arrears of shipments which, including the carry over from last year, amounted at end May to 4,600 tons.

Of the gross exports 9,404 tons (May 8,689 tons) come to the United Kingdom, 15,711 tons (11,488 tons), go to the U. S. A., 10,489 tons (13,088 tons) to the Continent of Europe, 2,934 tons (2,436 tons) to British Possessions, 2,726 tons (1,766 tons) to Japan and 994 tons (780 tons) to other countries.

CEYLON SHIPMENTS

Exports from Ceylon for the month of June are cabled as 3,691 tons Own Rubber and 133 tons Imported Rubber, giving a total figure of 3,824 tons. The permissible exportable amount for the month of June was 4,125 tons so that on the month Ceylon was 434 tons below the permissible amount. For the first six months of the year with a permissible exportable total of 26,813 tons Ceylon has only shipped 22,494 tons so she is 4,319 tons short up to date.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 11.

100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 7)	365	0
250 BOM DYEING (Rs. 26 y)	368	0
100 Century (Rs. 3 d)	269	0
100 CENTRAL INDIA (Rs. 4 I)	242	8
100 COLABA (Rs. 4 y)	160	0
100 Coorla (Rs. 5 y)	92	8
250 David	78	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10 y)	310	0
1. E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0-6-9	
100 Finlay (Rs. 5 y)	123	12
100 GOKAK (Rs. 3 y)	167	8
1,000 Hindustan	1660	0
100 Indore (nil)	57	8
100 Khatau (Rs. 3 y)	116	4
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 8 plus 4 b)	282	8
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8 y)	472	8
250 Madras United	35	0
100 Morarji (Rs. 40 y)	130	0
250 Model	43	0
50 MYSORE (Rs. 2)	120	0
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	229	0
100 Oosmanshahi (Re. 1)	42	8
100 PHOENIX (Rs. 10 y)	230	0
25 Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	65	9
1,000 Sholapur (Rs 30 y)	1,910	0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2 y)	88	0
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 6 y)	218	8
100 Swan (Rs. 4 y)	102	8
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50 y) N	1165	0
1,000 Western (Rs. 40 y)	880	0
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	111	0
25-50 Central (Rs. 1-4)	31	4
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1585	0
125-500 Im. Contry (Rs. 7-8) (Rs 7-8)	388	12
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	141	8
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-6)	117	0
5 Union (As. 4)	5	5 9
CEMENTS.		
100 Associated (Rs. 7-8)	110	8
INSURANCE.		
100-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	690	0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	13	12
20 Mercantile	56	0
15-75 New India (Rs. 14)	40	0
200 Oriental	4360	0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	7	5
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahm Old (Rs. 6-8)	137	8
1,000 ANDHRA VALLEY	1490	0
10 Ajmer (As. 8)	13	0
50 BOM. TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	124	0
100 Bombay Suburban (Rs. 6-8)	136	14
10 Broach (As.5)	10	4
100 Karachi (4)	215	10
100 Poona (4)	198	4
100 Surat (Rs. 3)	168	2
100 TATA HYDRO	163	0
1,000 TATA POWER	1,422	8
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	960	0
100 C. Province	101	8
10 Db Barmati	104	4
100 Gujarat	97	8
100 Mandra Bhon	101	8
10 Pachora Jamner	96	4
100 Sara Serajguni	100	12
500 Tapti Valley	731	4
MINING		
9 Burma Corp. (As. 11)	7	10
8sh. Indian Copper (As. 1)	2	9
10 Indian Iron and Steel (Rs 1-8)	26	10
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	44	0
30 TATA STEEL DEFD. (Rs. 38-6-8)	1136	0
75 TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 10)	250	0
MISCELLANEOUS.		
100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	308	0
50 BELAPUR SUGAR	159	0
200-250 Bombay Safe Dep.	825	0
250 BOMBAY STEAM (Rs. 2)	226	0
125 B. BURMA (Rs. 20)	540	0
50 D. Conty (Rs. 8)	182	8
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3	10
50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE (Rs. 2-6)	88	8
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 4)	133	8
50 I. Invest Trust	39	0
100 I. Radio Defd. (12)	527	8
100 I. Radio Ord. (15)	387	8
100 Port Canning (Rs. 26)	65	12
30 Premier Con. (Rs. 2-15)	66	8
15 Scindia	20	4
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	30	0
PREFERENCE.		
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1,590	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	289	6
7 p.c. B'bay Tram (T. F.)	72	0
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	555	0
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	103	0
6-1/4 p.c Prem Const. 2nd	94	4
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	149	0
7½ p. c. Tata Power	1565	0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	210	0
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	171	12
7 p.c. Vishnu	705	0
DEBENTURES.		
3-3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101	8
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	106	12
4 p.c. Bombay Telephone	52	0
7 p.c. Sholapur	76	10
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	108	12

(Latest Dividend in Brackets and Capital Letters indicate shares on Forward List).

Tata Steel Shares React On Indian Stock Exchange

TEXTILE SHARES FAIRLY STEADY

Narrow Price Movement

BOMBAY: July 11.

To-day being Monthly Settlement there was no forward trading on the Bombay Stock Exchange, while the Cash Section without any important business closed at 1 p.m. being a Jain holiday.

On Saturday the Wall-Street Market was quiet but steady with limited turnover and U. S. Steel shares closed Dol. 1/4 up and Anaconda gained Dol. 1/8.

The Indian Stock Exchange is now developing healthy cash business, as will be seen from actual deliveries.

To-day's delivery of actual shares was as under:—

Indian Iron 3100; Scindia 1500; Br. Burma Petrol 1500; Tata Ordinary 1200; Bombay Burma (Old) 210; Burma Corporation 200; Tata Deferred 137; Bombay Dyeing 77; Gokak 35; Kohinoor 29; Central Bank 25; Tata 2nd Pref. 25.

On the Indian Stock Exchange Tata Steel Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 247 and Dfds. were quoted at Rs. 1,120. At the opening there was scattered buying which met some selling by Bulls, which depressed prices to Rs. 246 for Ordinary and Rs. 1,115 for Dfds. Textile shares were fairly steady and Bombay Dyeings changed hands at Rs. 862-8. Later on there was slightly better demand and the market was very steady with a moderate turnover.

GOVT. SECURITIES Bombay, July 11.	
2 1/2 per cent Paper	98/14
4 per cent 1960-70	112/14
5 per cent 1945/55	117/14
BANKS	
Bank of Baroda	110
Bank of Hindusthan	30/8
Bank of India	141/4
Central Bank	31/2
Imperial Bank F.P.	1585
Imperial Bank P.P.	388/12
Indian Overseas Bank	46
Reserve Bank	117
Union Bank	5/6
INSURANCE	
Empire	677/8
Jupiter	13/12
New India	39/14
Oriental	4380
Vulcan	7/5
RAILWAYS	
Ahmd. Prantij	960
Central Provinces	101
Pachora Jamner	96/4
Tapti Valley	730
TEXTILES	
Ahmd. New Textiles	510
Ambica	234/6
Arun	395
Arvind	1005
Bharathkhand	270/0
Bombay Dyeing	862/8
Buckingham and Carnatics	193
Central India	242/8
Century	267/8
Colaba	158/12
Delhi Cloth and Gen. Mills	355
Elgin	212/8
Gokak	185
Hukumchand	190
Indore	57/8
Jubilee	201/4
Khatau Makanji	116/4
Kohinoor	280
Laxmi Cotton	472/8
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	106/14
Morarji	135
Mysore	90
Nandlal Bhandari	90
New Great	227/8
Raipur	607/8
Rajnagar	295
Sajjan	97/8
Sholapur	1750
Simplex	87/8
Swadeshi	217/8
Vishnu	1165
HYDRO ELECTRICS.	
Andhra Valley Ord.	1485
Tata Hydro Ord.	162/8
Tata Power Ord.	1417/8
ELECTRICS	
Ahmedabad Electrics	137/8
Ajmer Electrics	12/14
Bombay Suburban	136/14
Bombay Tram	123/2
Eurat Electrics	169/8
MISCELLANEOUS	
Air Services of India	6N
Alcock Ashdown	307/8
Associated Cements	110
Belapur	157/8
Bombay Burma New	182/8
Bombay Burma Old	537/8
Bombay Steam	225
Bombay Telephone	88/4
Br. B. Petrol	3/10
Burma Corporation	7/10
Dalmia Cement	9/12
Indian Bleachin	132/8
Industrial Investment Tr.	40
Indian Radio Ord.	387/8
Indian Radio Defd.	502/8
Indian Copper	2/7
Indian Iron	26/10
Mysore Sugar	19/8
Port Canning	66/4
Premier Construction	68/4
Rohtas Industries	23/10
Scindia Steam	20/8
Shivrajpur	43/12
Tata Oil	30
Tata Steel Ordy.	247
Tata Steel Defd.	1117/8
PREFERENCE.	
7 per cent Andhra Valley	1505
7 per cent Bombay Tram (T.F.)	72
6 1/4 per cent Premier Constr. 1st	102
6 1/4 per cent Premier Constr. 2nd	94/4
7 per cent Tata Hydro	153/12
7 1/2 per cent Tata Power	1565
7 1/2 per cent Tata Steel 2nd	172
DEBENTURES.	
3 3/4 per cent Andhra Valley	101/6
6 per cent Andhra Valley	108/12
4 per cent Bombay Telephone	52
7 per cent Sholapur	76/10
6 per cent Tata Hydro	108/10
JUTES.	
Birla Jute	157/8
Howrah	43/2
Hukumchand	7
Kamarhatty	432
Kankanarrah	333
Lawrence	335
Reliance	57/8

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, July 11.

B C RATES—	
T T D D 1/5 25/32	
LONDON—	
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 7/8	
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16	
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16	
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6	
NEW YORK—	
Bank's selling T T 273	
Bank's buying T T 270 1/2	
PARIS—	
Bank's selling T T 1,320	
Bank's buying T T 1,345	
JAPAN—	
Bank's selling T T 78 7/8	
Bank's buying T T 78 1/2	
AMSTERDAM—	
Bank's selling D D 66 1/4	
JAVA—	
Bank's selling D D 66 1/8	
HONGKONG—	
Bank's selling D D 85	
SHANGHAI—	
Bank's selling D D 52 1/2	
SINGAPORE—	
Bank's selling D D 157 3/4	
BERLIN—	
Bank's selling D D 90	
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 4.93.75 9th instant.	
Japan/London 1/2 1/64 11th instant.	
Hongkong/London 1/2 31/32 11th instant.	
Shanghai/London 0/8 7/8 11th instant.	
Java/London 8.94 5/8 11th instant.	
London/Paris 178.46 9th instant.	
London/Belgium 29.19 1/2 9th instant	
London/Switzerland 21.60 3/4 9th instant.	
London/Berlin 12.28 1/4 9th instant.	
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 9th instant.	
London/New York 4.94.06 9th instant.	
London/Amsterdam 8.95 5/8 9th instant.	
London/Italy 93.90 9th instant.	
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Uncertain.	
Gold £7-1-1 1/2 8th instant.	
Gold £7-1-1 1/2 9th instant.	
Silver London Ready 19 1/4 8th instant.	
Silver London Ready 19 5/16 9th instant.	
Silver London Forward 19 1/16 8th instant.	
Silver London Forward 19 3/16 9th instant.	
Silver New York Ready 43 8th instant.	
Silver New York Ready 43 9th instant.	
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 8th instant.	
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 9th instant.	
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 8th instant.	
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 9th instant.	
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.	
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.	
Money:—	
Call 1/2 per cent	
3 months 1 per cent.	
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.	
Tone: Easy.	

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, July 11.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan	100/4
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	102/12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	103
3 per cent 1963/65	98/4
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash)	98/14
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	106/4
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	106/7
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	112/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	119/4
3 per cent U.P. Bonds	97/8
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	108/7
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	108/14
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	101/1
TAX FREES.	
5 per cent 1945/55 Loan	117/14
4 per cent 1955/63 Mysore	112/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	101/2
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent 1974 B P T	110/8
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	109/8
5 per cent 1959 M Deb	118
5 per cent 1954 M Deb	131/0

Note:—The market presented a holiday appearance and prices were unchanged.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Dividend Of 12 Per Cent Per Annum

We give below the net profits of the Imperial Bank of India for the half-year ended 30th June 1938 and their distribution:—

Net Profits for the half-year ended 30th June 1938	Rs.	39,52,300
Brought forward from 31st December 1937	Rs.	30,41,600
Total	Rs.	69,93,900
The Directors have declared a dividend of 12 per cent per annum free of Income-Tax absorbing	Rs.	33,75,000
Transferred to Reserve Fund	Rs.	2,50,000
Transferred to Pension Funds	Rs.	69,000
Transferred to Premises Account	Rs.	2,50,000
Carried forward	Rs.	30,49,900
Total	Rs.

Regd. No. B. 1065

WORLD'S SUPREME WONDER TONIC
JAVARISHE-JEWEL
THE JEM OF HEALTH
THE KING OF TONICS
10 TOLAS (a month's course) for Rs. 30/- 3000 and upwards according to quality.
Pranacharya, Dr. R. E. HAKIM'S
RACKFAD LABORATORIES.
Dhobi Talao, Bombay 2.

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B. 1065

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1938

Armed Police Patrol Mangrol Taluka

PREVENT PEASANTS FROM GOING FROM ONE VILLAGE TO ANOTHER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SURAT: July 10.

Baroda officials have already banned the entry of outside workers into Mangrol Taluka. Not content with this, Armed Police are now busy preventing even the movements of local peasants from village to village. This new policy is rigorously operated at Lavet so that a virtual cordon is drawn round that historic village, and peasants of surrounding villages are not allowed to enter its limits.

It is understood that several tenants have now been compelled, by sheer force and threat of force, to sign rent-notes for the current year. The peasants are threatened with wholesale attachment of all their crops at the next harvest. Still even the tenants forced into signing rent notes are determined not to deliver half-share of their crops and to pay only such rent as would be settled according to the new law.

Most of the 'Halis' are still on strike. Some, however, are said to have joined service on Rs. 5, a month, half of which would be retained by the landlords against their debts.

Several village workers have now left the Kisan camp at Surat with copies of the latest manifesto, which will be distributed widely in all talukas of the Navasari district.

The next meeting of the Mangrol and Mandvi peasants and Labourers will be held at Tuked, a village in the Mandvi Taluka, on Sunday, July 24. Mr. Pangarkar will address the gathering.

GIVE UP ARMED RESISTANCE

Rao Raja's Advice To Sikarites

AJMER, July 11.

The Rao Raja of Sikar has sent the Raja of Bhinai, his brother-in-law, and Captain Sharma, one of his legal advisers, to Sikar with a letter advising the Rajputs to give up armed resistance and allow him (the Rao Raja) to proceed constitutionally.

Mr. Chudgar, who has arrived here, may yet make another attempt to persuade Jaipur authorities to permit the Rao Raja to visit Sikar in order to appeal personally to Rajputs to leave peacefully for their homes.—A. P.

TRAVANCORE ASSEMBLY IN SESSION

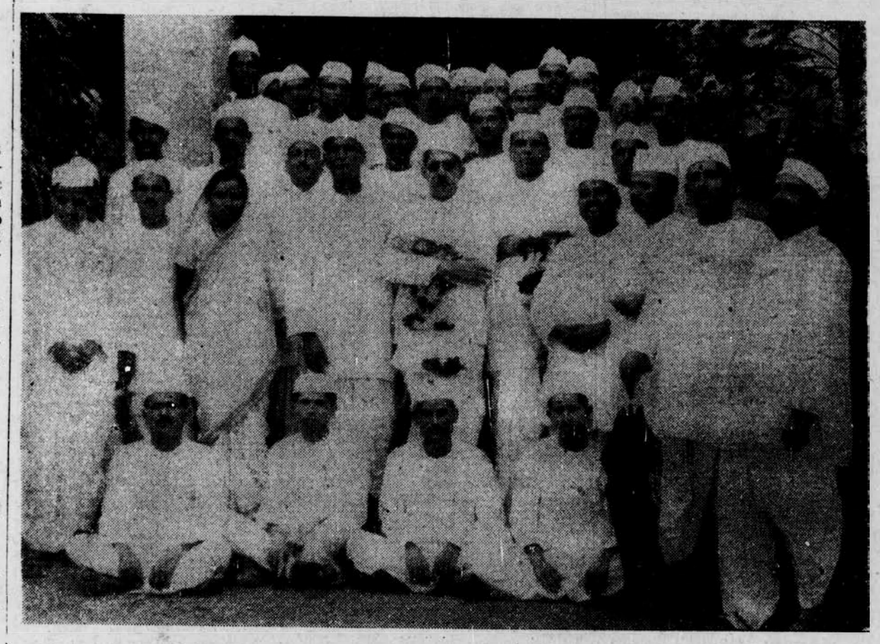
TRIVANDRUM, July 11.

The Budget Session of the Travancore Legislative Assembly commenced to-day under the presidency of the Dewan, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer.

The Assembly will first devote itself to the legislative work which includes consideration of the Companies Bill, consolidating and revising Company Law in the State generally on British Indian lines and also a non-official measure introduced by a woman member, Srimati T. Narayani Amma, for restraint of Child Marriages.

The budget for 1938-39 will be introduced at a joint session of both Houses of Legislature on July 23.

The Standing Finance Committee of Travancore Legislature has sanctioned a number of budget proposals. These include provision of Rs. 330,000 for a Travancore State Ceramic Factory at Kundara, near Quilon, and a lump sum of Rs. 40,000 for amelioration of the condition of backward communities. A sum of Rs. 63,000 has been allotted for continuation of conciliation boards for the settlement of agricultural debts.—A.P.



Newly elected Congress members of the Poona District Local Board (Mr. More, President, in the centre).

The Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister, Public Works, was presented with an address by the Anjuman Faiz-ul-Islam, Poona on the 9th inst. Photo shows (from left to right) the Hon. Mr. Nurie, the Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, (Minister, Local Self-Govt.) and the Secretary of the Anjuman.

Relief For Durban Indians

Housing Committee Orders Stay Of Demolition Orders

SIMLA, July 10.

Latest advices from Durban regarding the demolition of Indian houses in slum areas indicate that the Special Committee regarding housing has recommended to the Durban City Council General Purpose Committee that the order of demolition should be stayed pending the provision of alternative housing accommodation. This view was accepted by the Senior Committee.

The General Purpose Committee also has passed the plans for eight housing schemes for Indians, and Europeans at a total cost of nearly £150,000.

It will be yet some time before the Indians residing in Durban river-side slum areas are called upon to demolish their slum shacks, provided the Durban City Council ratifies the recommendations of the General Purpose Committee taken recently.—United Press.

"SAVE MY CHILD"

Pathetic Appeal To Vijaya Laxmi Pandit From Cholera-Affected U. P. Districts

LUCKNOW, (By Mail).

"Save my child" was the pathetic appeal made to Mrs. Pandit, Minister for Local Self-Government, U. P. by a woman in village Bachrawan, District Rai Bareilli, during her recent tour in Cholera infected area.

Riding on bullock carts, wading through swampy village tracks she paid a personal visit to the villages and even visited the patients at their bed-side in various villages, which were hot bed of cholera. As she went into the hut of a poor villager, the mother of the ailing child clung to Mrs. Pandit and appealed to her to save her only child who was infected by Cholera.

SAVING CHOLERA VICTIMS.

It will be recalled that Mrs. Pandit is touring the districts, which were principal victims of the disease and is inspecting the work by the Health Department in controlling the epidemic. She found that by itself the official agency could not persuade to get the people inoculated. but when Congressmen or others approached the villagers came in thousands to get inoculation. It was found that in Banda where Cholera took the largest toll of life, as soon as publicmen took up the question and appealed to them it was found that stock was not sufficient to meet the demand.

Mrs. Pandit addressed 6 meetings in different villages urging people to get inoculation, follow rules of sanitation and take the Health staff in their confidence and do what they suggest.

PLAN FOR FIGHT.

Mrs. Pandit has further drafted the outline of a scheme for effective control of disease by utilising non-official agency. It is understood that village committees would be set up, which would be entrusted with the task of working as liaison between the public and the Department. They are to give information, when epidemic breaks out in their locality, give immediate medical aid and provide after care of the convalescent. The Districts will be provided with lorries equipped medically and sanitary staff for quick service and check the disease in the bud.

Mrs. Pandit received addresses from the Municipal and District Boards and the Merchants Association and the Tax Payers Association.—A. P.

That leprosy in the Central Provinces and Berar is on the increase is the conclusion reached by Mr. Ashtikar, a research student who has made an extensive survey tour of the province.

C. P. MINISTERS' PORTFOLIOS

Premier To Co-ordinate Work; Order & Home For R. S. Shukla

NAGPUR, July 11.

The "United Press" reliably understands that as a result of an understanding arrived at Pachmarhi in May last, the C. P. Ministers have mutually agreed to effect the following changes in their portfolios:—

Dr. N. B. Khare, the Premier, will be without any portfolio. He will co-ordinate the work of all the Ministers. The portfolio of Order and Home will be transferred to Pandit R. S. Shukla in addition to his present portfolio of Education, while the portfolio of Law will go to Mr. Durga Shankar Mehta, the Finance Minister. Other portfolios will remain unchanged.—United Press.

Ahmedabad Citizens Eager For Enactment Of Rent Legislation

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, (By Mail).

Form 'A' issued by Rent Inquiry Committee has been received by various merchants' associations and other institutions Nearly thirty Mahajans and twenty institutions have replied in favour of Rent Act. People from all quarters of the city are eager for the enactment of Rent Legislation.

INDIA'S FAVOURABLE TRADE BALANCE WITH POLAND

SIMLA, July 10.

According to the report of the Indian Government Trade Commissioner, Hamburg, trade between India and Poland during the first quarter of 1938 has resulted in a substantially increased balance in favour of India, as compared with the first quarter of 1937. The imports from India totalled 7,568,000 zolty as against exports to India totalling 1,218,000 zolty.

Imports of cotton have declined from 19,370 quintals (quintal is equal to 100 kgs.) in the period January-March, 1937, to 13,072 quintals in the same period of the current year. Imports of jute on the other hand, have increased from 32,270 quintals to 38,762 quintals. There is also a large rise in the imports of hides and skins. During the first quarter in 1937, their imports were valued at 624,000 zolty only, whereas in the same quarter this year they have risen in value to 1,840,000 zolty.—United Press.

PLEADER'S SANAD CANCELLED

BARODA, July 10.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Baroda High Court has cancelled permanently sanad of a pleader of Mehsana named Hiralal C. Bhawsar on grounds of professional misconduct. The complaint was filed by Mr. Babaraya Vakil, Public Prosecutor of Mehsana. The case had created a great sensation amongst legal circles of Baroda State.

BAN ON PROF. RANGA REMOVED?

No Objection Raised When He Reached Simla On Sunday

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA: July 11.

The Punjab Government is apparently climbing down. It will be remembered that the Sikandar Ministry issued orders some months back prohibiting the entry of Prof. Ranga into the Punjab. As Simla is in the Punjab, it was pointed out, at the time, that the Punjab Government's order would come in the way of Prof. Ranga's coming to Simla for attending the Central Assembly session.

The Punjab Government has now come forward with a modified order, of its own accord, allowing Prof. Ranga to come to Simla for the Assembly session.

When Prof. Ranga arrived in Simla yesterday, the Police raised no objection.

STRIKE IN CHITTIVALSAH MILLS

Govt. Seek Labour M.L.A.'s Help For Settlement

(From Our Correspondent.)

CHITTIVALSAH. (By Mail.)

Under the presidentship of Mr. K. Subbarao, M.L.A., a mass meeting of more than 2,000 workers was held on Wednesday last in the Santha maidanam.

At the outset the president read the telegram sent by the Government to him "K. Subbarao president, Chittivalsah Congress labour Union Chittivalsah. With reference to the strike in Chittivalsah mills Government are anxious that some settlement should be arrived at. Mr. Ramamurthy, I.C.S., will meet you and workmen and try to endeavour to bring about a settlement with the co-operation with the district. The Government will be glad if you would help".

He explained the implications of a compromise which means each party has to generally meet half way.

Settlement may or may not be effected. The workers must be prepared to continue the strike to the finish. Workers must endeavour the utmost extent to reach an honourable settlement since the demands of the workers are the barest minimum possible and they are just what the workers in the neighbouring Nellimarla Jute Mills which produces half the quantity of the Chittivalsah Jute Mills.

In the end he exhorted them to be peaceful and firm to continue the strike till they gain all their just demands.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

NEW STORY: "THE CALENDAR"

Will Commence To-morrow

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